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WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
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The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experience. ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII. NO. 14 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SEE ILLUSTRATED AMRITSAR SUPPLEMENT ON SATURDAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
Companies Incorporated in England.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date About	Steamer.	Tons.	
17th Jan. 1920	Nellore ..	6888	
24th ,, ..	Kaisar ..	8840	
31st ,, ..	Malta ..	8064	
7th Feb. ..	Morvada ..	9103	
14th ,, ..	Neuralia ..	9082	

†The "Nellore" terminates her voyage at Marseilles.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAIT, CHINA & JAPAN VIA COLOMBO.

Date About	Steamer.	Tons	
17th Jan. ..	Dilwara ..	5820	To China.
19th ,, ..	Karmala ..	8083	To Colombo & Calcutta

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer.	
15th Jan. ..	Limra ..	Karachi direct.
17th ,, ..	Barala ..	Basreh via Karachi.
19th ,, ..	Chakla ..	Karachi Via K ports. Noon 16 A.M
28th ,, ..	Karapara ..	E. & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons	Arrival.	Departure
Shinyo Maru	U. Matsumoto	5831	24th Dec	10th Jan
Rangoon Maru*	S. Iriye	6350	26th Dec	14th Jan
Yokomi Maru	G. Matsubita	5353	1st Jan	15th Jan
Kwah Wu	G. Usui	4249	6th Jan	18 h & 24th Jan
Tensho Maru	..	5866	12th Jan.	25th Jan.
Shinyu Maru	S. Mori	5170	31st Jan.	11th Feb.
Wakamatsu Mar	K. Shimizu	2741	31st Jan	11th Feb.

*The steamer arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo.
For Freight appl to:—
F. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessel Gross Tonnage 462,00
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain	Arrive	Departure	Destination
Berma Maru.	C. Takemura	20th Dec.	30th Jan.	Japan
Yakumo Maru	I. Saito	7th Jan	9th Jan.	Japan
Bangor Maru	M. Omote	4th Jan	to Jan	Japan
Gesan Maru	..	21st Jan.	23 h Jan.	Japan
Bushu Maru.	K. Uchiki	5th Feb.	8th Feb.	Japan
Peking Maru.	S. Fujita	5th Feb.	13th Feb.	Japan

For Freight apply to:—
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES—Calcutta, Hyderabad (Deccan) Cawnpore and Lucknow.
SUB-BRANCHES.
Bombay—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
LONDON AGENTS.—LLOYDS BANK, LTD.
NEW YORK AGENTS.—THE GUARANTY TRUST COY., OF NEW YORK.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	12,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	1,50,99,225
Subscribed Capital	7,55,99,225

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Henry Procter, Kt.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas C.I.E.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.
Secretary:—R. H. PARKER.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 8 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	99,00,000
RESERVE FUND	64,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favour able terms—rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan).
ESTABLISHED 1888.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
U. AIZAWA.
Manager.
Post Box No. 197.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
F. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,720	0	0
Reserve Funds	18,29,592	0	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad	Multan City
Calcutta	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundhur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialk
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujan	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND $1,500,000 at 2/-	$15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE,
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	.. ..	Rs, 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	..	Rs. 86,00,000
Annual Income exceeds		Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
251, HORNBY ROAD.
Above Home Rule League.
Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.
Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.
WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	80,00,00
Surplus about	1,00,00
Claims paid exceed 6	83,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready ascertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings).
Lahore.
Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
824, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,

JUST READY
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' HATS
IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGN

Jockey Hats,	— —	at Rs. 15/- each.
Georgette Hats,	— —	at ,, 15/- ,,
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats,		at Rs. 20/- ,,
Vameshanta Hats,	—	at Rs. 10 & Rs. 12/8 each

AHMED E ESAALI,
MERCERS, MILLINERS & LADIES' DRESS MAKER.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY
TELEPHONE No. 479.

OPEN DAILY FROM 4 TO 8 P. M.
THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.
The Permanent Exhibition
OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS,
AT GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS
Admission Free.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS HAS PROVED
the permanency and superiority of
"INKOTINE" INKS
and that is why—
they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency.
For Particulars and Prices write to:—
G. S. RANADE & CO.
GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS
BOMBAY No. 4.

HOTEL.
THE CHEAPEST
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Bombay is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY
Competent Chefs. High Class Bars and Billiard Tables.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.
RECORD SYRINGES. 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for ⅓th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glas Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, bottle shape, in all capacities. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.
S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

We secure the acme or comfort and appearance.
Diomand Jubilee Washing
COMPANY
Mamam Street, Fort,

AMUSEMENT

THE
EXCELSIOR
LAST WEEK ! LAST WEEK ! !
To-day at 9-30 p.m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN Presents

BANVARD'S American Musical Comedy Co.

25 ARTISTES 25
MOSTLY GIRLS
Presenting
A Repertoire of the Up-To-The-Minute American Musical Comedy Sensations and Successes.

Roaring Comedy—Pretty Girls—Popular "Jazz" Songs—The Latest Dances—Beautiful Costumes.

To-day, Friday 16th at 9 30 p.m.
"VAUDEVILLE"
"POT POURRI."
Saturday 17th
"STEP LIVELY."
Sunday 18th
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE.
"OFF TO THE FRONT."
Monday, 19th, at 9-30 p.m,
"SUFFRAGETTES."
Tuesday, 20th at 9-30 p. m.
"STEP LIVELY"
Wednesday, 21st, at 5 p. m.
Farewell Reduced Price Matinee
"HELLO HAWAII."

Booking at ROSE and Co., up to 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

THE EMPIRE
Wednesday, 21st January, at 9-30 p.m.
UNDER THE AUSPICES
of the
Noel Institute
there will be a Grand
Physical Culture Display
Consisting of
FEATS OF STRENGTH
Jui Jitsu !
Boxing ! !
Wrestling ! ! !
Sword Display ! ! ! !
by EXPERTS for Gold and Silver Medals and Monetary Prizes
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price to Dress Circle and Gallery only.

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.) Every Nigh
Shellar's Royal Circus
100 Animals] and [30 Artists
For the convenience of the Family Residents of Girgaum, Bhuleshwar and Khetwadi,&c
AT
The Open Ground of the Globe Cinema near Gol Pitha, Sandhurst Road.
To-night at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Matinees on Saturday and Sunday at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Students at Half Rates for the Matinees only
POPULAR PRICES.
Rs. 10 Box 4 Chairs. Single Chair Rs, 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1. Gallery As. 8.
T. G. SHELAR, *Proprietor.* J. W. WALLETT, *General Manager.*

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS
To-day 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p m.
"Annette of the West"
A picture of extraordinary Scenic Beauty and a story of Wonderful romance and adventure. The hero is a dare-devil athelete and the most wonderful rider seen in a whirlwind of dramatic thrills.
"Annette of the West"
will hold any audience spell-bound from start to finish, and we have no hesitation in saying that
"Annette of the West"
is a production that will make a lasting impression on the hearts of all who see th thrilling picture drama.
OUR BOYS IN GERMANY Topical in 2-Reels.

THE EXCELSIOR
OPENING 22nd Jan. at 9-30.
T. Daniel Frawley
-PRESENTS
The Frawley Company
In Repertoire of the Latest London and New York Successes.

THURSDAY & FRIDAY January 22nd & 23rd	"THREE WISE FOOLS"
SATURDAY January 24th	"LIGHTNIN"
SUNDAY MATINEE January 25th	"THREE WISE FOOLS"
MONDAY January 26th	"LIGHTNIN"
TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY January 27th & 28th	"POLLY WITH A PAST"

Your favourite Picture Place
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Offers this week
THE FIRST INDIAN SOCIAL PRODUCTION
Stinger Stung"
By Patanker Friends & Co.
Timings as usual Prices as usual.
Coming Next Week
Wolves of Kultur
Pathe 15 Episode Serial
featuring **LEAH BAIRD & SHELDON LEWIS.**

IMPERIAL THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
Showing a remarkably fine new Pathe Photoplay in five reels.
FRANK KEENANAN
FRANK KEENANAN
FRANK KEENANAN
IN
IN
IN
THE MASTER MAN
THE MASTER MAN
THE MASTER MAN
Also showing
Pathe Gazette
French President's Visit to London.
LONESOME LUKE COMIC.
Times: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Extra Shows on Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p m.

To-night at 9-30 p. m. (S.T.) Every Night.
Prof. Deval's
GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE
Great Novelty. New Amusements.
(Location—from Kalbadevi, Ramwadi to Naviwadi.)
DADY SETH AGIARI ROAD.
(Near G. T. High School)
Next Matinees Saturday and Sunday at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Rates of Admission Rs. 3, 2, 1, & 8 annas.
Prof. V. D. DEVAL—Proprietor.
R. R. PANDIT. *Manager.* K. M. VELANKER *Agent.*

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
If you want your Daughter to Marry for Money
Don't let her see
Clara Kimball Young
IN
"The Price She Paid"
A splendid picturization of the Great American Novel.
And for the Women who have yet to face such a task as which lies before
Is Marriage Woman's Highest Aim ?
THE DIVINE
Clara Kimball Young
As the bought wife who meets three men.
THE FIRST MARRIED HER
THE SECOND FINANCES HER
TO THE THIRD SHE PAYS THE PRICE.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.
"Land O'Lizards"
featuring
Anna Little and **Frank Borzage**
GOLD, since time began, has been the cause of greed, hatred and blood-lust among mankind. It has separated the best of friends. It has inflamed the passions of men and women. It has created feuds without number. It has caused the death of thousands. Never perhaps, has the evil it can do been better illustrated than in
"LAND O'LIZARDS"

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
Howitt Phillips Co.
To-day and to-morrow, (Saturday) at 9-30 p. m.
The latest screaming farcical comedy
"You Never Know, Y'Know"
Saturday Matinee at 5 p. m.
The great London and American Success
"Under Two Flags"
Adapted from Ouidah's famous Novel.
Night prices : Rs. 5, 3, 2 & 1.
Matinee prices : Rs 3, 2 & 1.
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.
NOTE—Performances by Howitt Phillips Co. from Monday 19th till Saturday 24th will be anounced in To-morrow's (Saturday's) papers.
Picture Programe.
To-day, at 6-30 p.m.
Franklyn Farnum
In the 5-reel Bluebird Photo-Play
"The Car of Chance"
Also a Fine Comic.
Special New Picture Bill
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
From Sunday 18th.
Prices : Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

Whom the Gods Would Destroy.
THRILLING EPISODES OF THE GREAT WAR
LAST DAY ! LAST DAY. ! !
FRIDAY, 16TH JANUARY.
Shows at 6-30, 8-30 and 10-30.
The Sporting Event of the Next Week.
"Gentleman Rider".
Original Story of the Turf.
Commencing from Saturday 17th January.
Houdini
The Master Mystery
Watch for the date of this Great Serial
THE
GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat, the sleepless night, the headache, are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep.
The fragrance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.
1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
3 Phials Rs. 2-4, V.P.P. Rs. 2-11.
1 Doz. Phials Rs. 8-12, V.P.P. Rs.10.
C. K. SEN & Co., Ltd.
29, COLUTOLA STREET. CALCUTTA.
Consulting Physician :
KAVIRAJ UPENDRANATH SEN.

SAFETY RAZORS BLADES
RESHARPENED.,
Gillette, Auto, Durham, Gem,&c. etc. Blades resharpened. Re. 1-2-0 doz. Under six As. 2 each. Arbons and thick blades, As. 4 each. For 100 shaves from 1 Gillett's blade use TWINPLEX STROPPERS. Latest "All-closed" model in satin-lined Nickel case, Rs. 13 each. STROPPING HANDLES to hold any make of blades Re. 1-8-0 each. All above Post Free. MATHEWS & Co., 60 Medows Street, (Opp. Tamarcwala Bombay.

THERE IS NOTHING TO EQUAL
SPRATT'S
Puppiec
FOR RAISING & KEEPING PUPPIES
and restoring the dam to health and vigour. Kittens thrive on it. Full-cream, pure, wholesome, nutritive. Obtainable at Druggists throughout India. Refer in difficulty to resident Agent:—E. S. BEST, P.O. Box 274, BOMBAY.

Ingersoll
"RADIOLITE"
Watches tell the time day and night without the aid of artificial light.

You have to know the time at night as well as by day. Indoors — out-of doors—at night — you want to know how long you have till train time—till bedtime ! Every night when you sleep you need a watch that keeps awake — that tells the time instantly, clearly, in inky darkness. Buy a 24-hour-a-day Ingersoll Radiolite. The Radiolite hands and figures glow brightly as long as the watch lasts. You can always see Radiolite time.

Waterbury "Radiolite." A jewelled watch, dependable in every way.

Only Ingersolls are Radiolite watches, and every GENUINE Ingersoll WATCH HAS THE NAME ON DIAL which is the guarantee of reliability and accuracy.

Ingersoll "Radiolite." A reliable watch for general use and hard wear.

There are a number of Ingersoll Models from Rs. 45 down to Rs. 10, sold by stores and shops throughout the world.

If any difficulty in obtaining, send for Illustrated Catalogue to :—
INGERSOLL WATCH CO., LTD.,
170, Regent Street, London, W.1, England.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
of Hypophosphite of Lime
FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,
FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

HAVE YOU TRIED
RODGER'S OLD SCOTS ?
A WHISKY OF THE FIRST CLASS.
Importers, D. C. OOMRIGAR & CO., BOMBAY.

Quality.
With **LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE**, *a few drops* sprinkled over the meat, fish or cheese, &c., are all that is required to impart the most delicious piquancy and flavour.
The QUALITY and concentration of its ingredients make a little of this sauce go a long way.
Lea & Perrins
The Original and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

A copy of this Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

BURMA FINANCE & MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

CAPITAL - - - - - - - - - - - - Rs. 60,00,000

Divided into **600,000** shares of Rs. **10** each.

300,000 shares are now offered for subscription at par

Payable—

Rs. 3 per share on application. Rs. 7 per share on allotment.

A simultaneous issue is being made in Bombay, Calcutta and Rangoon. 250,000 shares have been underwritten at par. No promotion money has been or will be paid.

DIRECTORS.

Sir TRE REDYN R. WYNNE. K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., (Chairman) Gresham House, London, and Bengal-Nagpur Railway House, Calcutta, Chairman, Burma Corporation, Ltd.

C. F. CLIFTON, 10, Phayre Street, Rangoon, Solicitor, Partner, Messrs. Lentaigne, McDonnell and Clifton, Rangoon.

JOHN HOGG, 22, Merchant Street, Rangoon, Merchant, Partner, Messrs. Harperink Smith & Co., Rangoon.

The Hon. Mr. A. K. A. S. JAMAL, C.I.E., 26, Merchant Street, Rangoon, Merchant, Chairman, Jamal Bros., Ltd., Rangoon.

S. C. MAGENNIS, 22, Merchant Street, Rangoon, and 70, Lombard Street, London, Banker, Director, Burma Corporation, Ltd., and Burma Mines, Ltd.

CONSULTING ENGINEER.

GERARD LOVELL, M. Inst. M. M., 10, Pharee Street, Rangoon, (Managing Director, Tavoy Concessions, Ltd., formerly Resident Manager, Burma Mines, Ltd.)

BANKERS.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., Rangoon and Branches.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Rangoon and Branches.

LEGAL ADVISERS.

Messrs. Lentaigne, McDonnell, and Clifton, 10, Phayre Street, Rangoon.
Messrs. Little and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

BROKERS.

Messrs. Place, Siddons, and Gough, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.
Messrs. Croft and Forbes, Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Messrs. R. P. Sharoff and Sons, 80, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Messrs. Morrison and Co., Soniram's Buildings, Rangoon.
Messrs. Rowland Ady and Co., 50, Merchant Street, Rangoon.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. Stuart Smith and Allan, 12, Phayre Street, Rangoon, Chartered Accountants.

SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICES.

H. A. A. van Someren, 10, Phayre Street, Rangoon.

THE BURMA FINANCE AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, HAS BEEN FORMED TO ENCOURAGE AND ASSIST THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF BURMA AND IT IS INTENDED (inter alia) TO—

(1) Hold Concessions and Mining Rights throughout Burma and to develop and work the same.
(2) Purchase and amalgamate certain valuable mining properties in Lower Burma.
(3) Purchase for cash all classes of Ore now being produced in large quantities in the Tavoy, Mergui, Moulmein and other Districts.
(4) Establish and equip a Laboratory in Rangoon for the determination, assaying, and valuing of Ores and Mineral Products.
(5) Erect Smelters, Reduction Works and Separators for the treatment of all classes of Ores.
(6) Establish and maintain a Field Staff to investigate and report on any mining propositions.
(7) Finance the development of partly developed or producing Mines.
(8) Form Companies and raise capital for the equipment and further development of proved mining properties and to act as Managing Agents and Consulting Engineers to such Companies.
(9) Act as Merchants, Buying Agents and Shippers of all classes of Ore or Mineral products produced in Burma or elsewhere.

THERE IS AT PRESENT NO ORGANIZATION IN BURMA DEALING EXCLUSIVELY WITH THE CLASS OF BUSINESS FOR WHICH THIS COMPANY HAS BEEN FORMED.

The mineralized zone in Burma extends from the Chinese Frontier on the north-east to the southern end of the Tavoy Peninsula. In this zone there are many indications of ancient workings.

The history of the Burma Mines at Bawdwin has shewn that such indications may point to the existence of valuable Ore deposits which it was not possible to prove and work by the primitive methods of the past.

The operations at Bawdwin were in the first instance confined to dealing with the slags containing Lead left over by the original Chinese workers after the Silver had been extracted as far as their primitive methods allowed. The Lead and Silver ore utilised was obtained from shallow and small workings.

The introduction of ample Capital and the use of modern mining methods resulted in the discovery of an immense Ore body and the Bawdwin Mine is now one of the largest Lead, Zinc, Silver and Copper Mines in the world.

It is a reasonable assumption to make that there is a good prospect with the Capital which this Company will be able to command, of proving at one or more of these ancient workings the existence of valuable mines containing Tin, Lead, Zinc, Silver and other non-ferrous metals.

Through the whole of the mineralized zone there are in the aggregate many hundreds of undeveloped, or only partially developed, workings, many of which are being worked at the present time by local Owners, and which are producing small quantities of various minerals, including Gold, Silver, Lead, Antimony, Copper, Tin, Wolfram and Molybdenite, also Coal and Iron Ores.

Most of these small Mines are being worked in a very primitive fashion, without Capital, and with a very uncertain market for their output. It is proposed to purchase and market the production of these mines, to finance the owners when advisable and gradually to acquire the control of the more promising ventures, either by purchase or under a Contract or Tributing system.

PROPERTIES TO BE ACQUIRED.

The Company is under contract to purchase the whole of the Properties of the Tavoy Concessions, Limited, and the Hermyingyi Mining Company, Limited, covering an area of approximately 10 square miles, which it is intended to at once amalgamate.

These Companies own long term Government Leases in the Tavoy District of Lower Burma, and are probably the largest producers of a Mixed Tin and Wolfram Concentrate in the World, their output since 1911 having amounted to 6,918 tons, the gross value of which was over £1,375,000 sterling.

The output of the Mines for the first 11 months of the year 1919 was 1,095 tons and the future output is estimated by the Company's Engineers at a minimum of 1,000 tons per annum.

The following is an extract from a report made for the Directors by the Consulting Engineer to this Company, Mr. Gerard Lovell, M. Inst. M. M:—

"For the further development and equipment of these Mines, including the erection of Magnetic Separators and Tin Smelting "Furnaces, an estimated sum of Rs. 8,00,000 is required..."
"In concluding this report I should like to point out that "since 1911 these properties have produced 6,918 tons of "Concentrates, the Gross realised value of which was about "£1,400,000 sterling. Although owing to the peculiar nature "of the deposits, the large area over which they are scattered, "and the comparatively small amount of actual development work done underground, it is impossible to make "a really reliable estimate of the amount of Ore still to be "won, yet I have no hesitation in stating that, provided the "reasonable amount of money suggested above is spent "on the development and better equipment of the properties, there is every prospect of this output being largely "exceeded."
"I consider the purchase price for the properties is a reasonable one and can confidently recommend their purchase "on the terms agreed upon—*viz.* Rs. 13,00,000 in Cash and "Rs. 13,00,000 in fully paid shares."
"The Leases are at present only partially developed, and with "the additional Capital that will now be available for further "expansion, including the development of the Areas under "option, I anticipate a large increase of Output in the near "future and have formed a very high opinion of the possibilities of the properties, especially in regard to the production of Tin."

PROFITS.

The net profits of the two Companies for the 5 financial years ending June 1915; 1916; 1917; 1918 and 1919 as certified by the Auditors, Messrs. Stuart Smith and Allan, totalled Rs. 40,34,543—a yearly average of Rs. 8,06,908.

For the last financial year (after writing off depreciation amounting to Rs. 3,61,499) the actual net profits for the year were Rs. 8,56,912.

OPTIONS.

The Company also acquires some valuable options over certain Tin-producing areas in the Tavoy and Mergui Districts and over mining rights on a concession in a new district, where some promising discoveries have recently been made—the whole covering an area exceeding 15 square miles.

PURCHASE CONSIDERATION.

The consideration payable for the above Properties, Options, Freehold lands, Buildings, Plants, Machinery and Stores comprising—

(a) The mining leaseholds covering an area of approximately 10 square miles;
(b) The options over further mining areas covering over 15 square miles;
(c) The freehold lands, buildings, plant and machinery, mining tools and stores which after very liberal depreciation stood as per the inventories of the Companies taken on 30th June 1919 at Rs. 4,19,667

is the sum of Rs. 26,00,000 payable as to one-half in cash and one-half in shares to be issued as fully paid-up.

UNDERWRITING.

250,000 Shares of this issue have been underwritten at par. No Cash under-writing commission has been or will be paid, but by an agreement dated the 31st December 1919 entered into between H. A. A. van Someren as trustee for this Company to be formed and Messrs. Place, Siddons, and Gough, of Commercial Buildings, Calcutta, it has been agreed that the said firm shall within the period of two years from February 1st, 1920, have the right to demand the allotment of 140,000 shares at par on payment for the same in full.

CONSULTING ENGINEER.

It has been agreed that Mr. Gerard Lovell shall during the period of five years while Consulting Engineer to this Company, give to this Company exclusively the benefit of the very valuable information which he has acquired concerning mining areas in Burma and the Shan States. No cash consideration is or will be paid to Mr. Lovell in respect of such information or in respect of any properties which the Company may decide to take up in consequence of the knowledge obtained from him, but as consideration for the agreement which Mr. Lovell will enter into with the Company it has been agreed that he shall within the period of two years from 1st February 1920 have the right to demand the allotment of thirty thousand shares at par on payment for the same in full.

The following additional information is given in accordance with Section 93 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913:—

(a) The contents of the Memorandum and the names and addresses of the signatories and the number of Shares subscribed for by them respectively will be found below, and form part of this Prospectus.

By the Articles of Association, the qualification of a Director shall be the holding of Shares in the Company to a nominal value of Rs. 2,000.

(b) The Company's Articles provide that the annual remuneration of each Director shall be Rs. 3,000, and of the Chairman Rs. 5,000, exclusive of any special remuneration payable to any Director for special services. In respect of each financial year in which a dividend of 10 per cent. shall have been paid to the shareholders the Directors shall be entitled as additional remuneration to divide Rs. 500 amongst them out of every Rs. 10,000 (or pro rata) of divisible profits as certified by the Auditors.

(c) The minimum subscription fixed by the Articles of Association upon which the Directors may proceed to allotment is thirty per cent. of the shares offered to the public.

(d) The amount of preliminary expenses (exclusive of brokerage) is estimated at Rs. 30,000.

(e) The following contracts have been entered into:—

Agreement dated 5th January 1920 between Tavoy Concessions. Limited, and H. A. A. van Someren as Trustee for this Company for the purchase of the whole of the Vendor Company's Mining Leases for the sum of four lakhs rupees payable half in cash and half in fully paid shares. No separate amount is payable for goodwill.

Agreement dated 5th January 1920 between Hermyingyi Mining Company Limited, and H.A.A. van Somerenas Trustee for this Company for the purchase of the whole of the Vendor Company's Mining Leases and Options for the sum of twenty-two lakhs rupees payable half in cash and half in fully paid shares. No separate amount is payable for goodwill.

Agreement dated 5th January 1920 between H. A. A. van Someren as Trustee for this Company and Gerard Lovell as Consulting Engineer.

Copies of the above contracts and reports may be inspected at the offices of the Company, the Company's Solicitors in Rangoon and Bombay and the Company's Brokers in Calcutta during the usual business hours.

Prospectuses and Application Forms for Shares can be obtained at the Offices of the Company, the Company's Bankers, and the Company's Brokers.

When no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full, and when the number of Shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance will be applied towards the remaining payment.

Failure to pay the remaining instalment on the Shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

All remittances to be sent to the Company's Bankers at Bombay, Calcutta or Rangoon.

Brokerage at the rate of four annas per share will be paid in respect of accepted applications for shares bearing *bona fide* brokers' stamps.

RANGOON:—*Dated the 7th day of January* 1920.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—113, ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE COMPANY has commenced writing Fire Insurance business from 5th January, 1920. Applications for Agencies from influential parties from all parts of India will be considered.

J. C. SETALVAD & Co.,
Managing Agents.

BY DIRECTION OF THE INDIAN MUNITION BOARD TEXTILES GOODS FOR SALE BY TENDER.

LYING AT SURPLUS TEXTILES STOCK DEPOT, FATEHGARH.

Material	Width inches	Minimum Quantity Saleable
Doosootic, Unbleached, Buff, Blue and Red	Various	5,000 Yards
Cotton Rope	3-4 in., 5-8 in I in.	100 lbs
Newar	1¼ in. 1 ½ 1¾n.	5,000 Yards.
Cotton Yarn	½ in, 2½ in & 3in	100 lbs
Sewing Cotton	....	10 Gross

Enquiries regarding above stocks may be made to the Assistant Controller (Textiles) Kashmiri Gate, Delhi.

All measurements are approximate only.

All goods offered are subject to being unsold and subject also to their not being required for Military Purposes.

Samples may be obtained from the Assistant Controller, (Textiles), Delhi. Every reasonable care has been taken to select samples representative of the stocks but no transactions are on the basis of "Sales by sample." Prospective buyers should therefore obtain permission to view the stocks if at all possible.

Concessions to buyers on a large scale will be considered.

Other textile stores, which may hereafter be declared surplus, will be notified from time to time.

7721

NEWLY LANDED RACE HORSE FOR SALE

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Julius Gove at the Racecourse, Mahalaxmi, on SATURDAY next, 17th instant, at 8-30 a.m. sharp.

"GENEVIEVE"

Chestnut English Mare. By Zrai (by Cylene) Siguora. Started eight times during 1919 winning once, and second four times.

For further particulars apply to JULIUS GOVE, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

7830

WANTED.

PRAGJEE SOORJEE GODHOO COMPANY.

WANTED—SALESMEN (2) TRAVELLERS and (3) Men specially experienced in sales of colour to mills. Decent salary according to qualifications. Competent and influential men of long standing and thorough experience in the business of Aniline and other kinds of dyes should apply sharp. to:—

PRAGJEE SOORJEE GODHOO CO.
Chand Bazar, Bombay.

7838

NOTICE.

STEAMER "LIVERPOOL MARU" now ready has space for 2,000 tons cargo Shanghai and/or Vladivostock. For further particulars apply at once to:—

COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, LIMITED,
Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay.

7741

FOR SALE.

200 Tons SCRAP or WASTE MICA and 50 Tons GRAPHITE. Samples sent on application to intending purchasers. Apply to Box No. 877, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

7761

WANTED.

WANTED—A trained SANITARY INSPECTOR on Rs. 50-2-100 for the Nagpur City Municipality. Appointment is pensionable. Applications should reach the undersigned not latter than 24th instant.

Dr. J. F. LOBO, D. P. H.,
Health Officer.
Municipal Committee, Nagpur.
Dated, the 12th January, 1920.

7787

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUNJAB RELIEF FUND.

A SERIES of Tablaux of Indian pictures by Parsi ladies and gentlemen in aid of the Punjab Relief Fund will be given at the EXCELSIOR THEATRE on FRIDAY, 6th February, at 5-30 p.m. Details as to tickets of admission etc. will be announced later.'

7844

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 28th January, 1920, for the supply of stationery and drawing and surveying materials during the year 1920-1921.

Printed forms of tenders and conditions of contract can be had free of charge at the office of the Municipal Commissioner who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

No tender, not accompanied by samples of approved quality, will be considered.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 15th January, 1920.

7846

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MANCHERJI PALLONJI CONTRACTOR, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client the property hereunder described free of all incumbrances. All persons having claims against or to the said property by the way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Walkeshwar, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,098 square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 2490 (3), Street No. 451 (3), and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North-East partly by the property of Thacker Jeram Hirji and partly by the property of Haji Karim Haji Sulleman, on or towards the North-West by the property of Muncherji Dhunjibhoy Readymoney, on or towards the South-West by the property of the late Muncherji Dhunjibhoy Readymoney and on or towards the South-East by the Walkeshwar Road, and which said premises are known as Lulworth and bears New Survey No. 3/7293.

Dated this 13th day of January, 1920.

MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

7821

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. FRAMROZE MANECKJI BHARUCHA has contracted to sell to our client, Mr. TRICUMDAS CHAKUBHAI, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim thereon or thereto, by way of inheritance, charge, mortgage, sale, gift, bequest, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 1, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, and also to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the same will be completed without reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of Foras Freehold tenure situate at Haines Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,740 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of the Land Revenue under Old Nos. 247, 249, 268, 271 and 249, New Nos. 12234, 12237, and New Survey No. 1/3147, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East and South by the property in the occupation of A. Hyland, Ltd., on or towards the West by the Haines Road, on or towards the North by public passage, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1076 (1) and Street No. 81.

Dated this 13th day of January, 1920.

SOONDERDAS & Co.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

7799

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of EBRAHIM GULAMHUSEIN KAPADIA, late of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Dhunji Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

MARIAMBAI, widow of the said deceased, of Bombay, Borah, residing at Dhunji Street, outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this eighth day of January in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 8th day of January, 1920.

G. B. PANDYA, Esq.,
Petitioner's Attorney.

7883

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BY DIRECTION OF THE INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

Textiles Goods for Sale by Tender.

Material.	Width Inches.	Minimum Quantity Saleable.	Where lying.
		Yards.	Surplus Textile Stock Depots.
Cord Bedford cotton khaki.	27	500	Bombay, Agra, Lahore
Longcloth and sleeve lining, bleached.	various	2,000	Bombay, Agra, Lahore
Nainsook coarse bleached.	,,	2,000	Bombay, Lahore, Fategarh.
Drill unbleached.	27-29	2,000	Agra.
Flannelette	various	1,000	Bombay, Lahore, Fatehgarh.
Holland, Brown	31	1,000	Bomby, Agra, Lahore.
Towelling.	28	1,000	Bombay and Lahore.
Drill cotton khaki.	27	2,000	Bombay, Agra, Lahore and Karachi.
Pugree cloth khaki.	36	2,000	Bombay, Agra, Lahore and Karachi.
Union balanketting cloth.	54-56	500	Bombay.
Bed ticking.	36	1,000	Bombay.
Blue Dungaree cloth.	27	1,000	Bombay.
Tweed union flannel	54	1,000	Bombay.
Puttoo cloth	various	1,000	Bombay and Lahore.
Lohi cloth	,,	500	Bombay and Fategarh.
Cloth blanket for putties.	22	1,000	Agra.
Melton Union	27	1,000	Lahore and Fatehgarh.
Dusootie grey.	36	1,000	Bombay.
Coat cloth, all worsted.	54	400	Bombay, Lahore and Fatehgarh.
Serge blue.	54	500	Fatehgarh and Agra.
Mosquito netting'	various	1,000	Bombay, Lahore and Fatehgarh.
Cloth drab water proof for great coats Imported.	54	500	Bombay and Agra.
Flannel (union), grey, khahi, natural, white	various	500	Bombay, Agra, Lahore, Karachi, Calcutta and Madras.
		Nos.	
Sleeveless Jerseys	..	200	Agra and Lahore.
Durries.	..	300	Agra.
Woollen blankets	..	200	Bombay and Agra.
Cap comforters woollen	..	prs. 200	Bombay and Fatehgarh.
Woollen mittens.	..	200	Bombay and Lahore.
Cotton khahi putties.	..	200	Agra, Lahore and Bombay.
Kit bags cotton canvas Indian Troops and British Troops.	..	200	Bombay, Patna, Agra and Lahore.
Khaki kullahs.	..	200	Bombay and Agra.
Flannelette vests.	..	200	Bombay, Agra and Lahore.
,, shirts.	..	200	Bombay.
Superior English woollen vests	..	200	Bombay.
,, ,, ,, drawers.	..	200	do.
Webbing cotton khaki.	Various	Yds. 500	Bombay, Agra and Lahore.
Tape, cotton, khaki, white, brown & drab	Various	500	Bombay, Agra, Lahore and Karachi.
Foot bandages.	..	prs. 1,000	Bombay.
Pit Hats.	..	nos. 2,000	Madras, Calcutta, Bombay and Lahore.
Woollen khaki putties	..	prs. 200	Fatehgarh.

Enquiries regarding stocks may be made as follows:—

For stocks at Agra, Fatehgarh and Lahore, from the Assistant Controller (Textiles), Kashmiri Gate, Delhi.

For stocks at Bombay, Karachi and Madras, from the Assistant Controller (Textiles), New Customs House, Bombay.

For stocks at Calcutta and Patna from the Assistant Controller (Textiles), Calcutta.

All weights and measurements are approximate only.

All goods offered are subject to being unsold and subject also to their not being required for Military purposes.

Samples may be obtained from the Assistant Controllers (Textiles), Delhi, Bombay, and Calcutta. Every reasonable care has been taken to select samples representative of the stocks but no transactions are on the basis of "Sales by Sample." Prospective buyers should therefore obtain permission to view the stocks if at all possible.

Concessions to buyers on a large scale will be considered.

Other textile stores, which may hereafter be declared Surplus will be notified from time to time.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 2nd proximo till FRIDAY, the 16th proximo both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Dated, 12th December, 1919. 7080

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

LECTURES ON SOCIOLOGY AND CIVICS.
Library, College of Science, Mayo Road.

PROFESSOR GEDDES will deliver a short course of public lectures on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 5-30 p.m. during remainder of term beginning Friday, 16th January.

All interested are invited.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

7814

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HUBLI MILLS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the HUBLI MILLS, LIMITED, have contracted to sell to the Purchasers, who are our clients, the Spinning and Weaving Mills known as the Hubli Mills, with the lands, buildings, gin presses and premises, held in connection therewith, situate in the Sub-Registration District of Hubli District Dharwar, which are specified in the first and second parts of the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.
PART I.

FIRST.—All that piece of land (being part of land bearing Survey No. 62) measuring 4 acres and 38 Gunthas or thereabouts situate in the village of Mariyan Timsagar in the Sub-registration district of Hubli, Dharwar District formerly standing in the name of Shrinivacharya bin Anantacharya Tandawa and bounded on the East by land Survey No. 63 in the occupation of Channappa bin Bapu Gowda and Survey No. 46 in the occupation of Rindawa Kom Kristappa on the North by land Survey No. 60 in the occupation of Vishnu Shripad Kale and by land Survey No. 61 in the occupation of Channabasappa bin Virabadrappa, on the west by the said Survey No. 61 and Cart Track to Unkal and on the South by Cart Track to Unkal and Nala.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of land bearing Survey No. 126 measuring one acre and twenty-seven Gunthas or thereabouts situate in the village of Mariyan Timsagar in the Sub-registration District of Hubli, Dharwar District and bounded on the East by Cart Track to Unkal and by foot-path to Nalla, on the West by land Survey No. 124 in the occupation of the Vendor Company and Nalla on the North by land Survey No. 125 belonging to Maneshwar Math and on the south by Nala.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of land bearing survey No. 108 measuring three acres or thereabouts situate in the village of Mariyan Timsagar in the Sub-registration District of Hubli Dharwar District, and bounded as follows:—on the East crossing the gutter by a part of the above number in the possession of Savanurwallas on the west by the land sixthly hereinafter described, on the North by land owned by Trivarg Desai and Bhavooji Srinivas and also land owned by Bharmappa Bakappa Survey No. 107 and on the South by the Karwar Main Road.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece of land, situate in the village of Bamanur in the Registration Sub-district of Hubli, Dharwar District and bearing Survey Nos. 2212, 2213 and 2215 respectively measuring 767 square yards 1 square foot, 95 square yards 6 square feet and 91 square yards 11 square feet or thereabouts respectively and bounded as follows: on the East and West by the Public Road on the North by Survey No. 2214 and 2216 and on the South by Survey Nos. 2211 and 2211A.

FIFTHLY.—All that piece of Government land bearing Survey Nos. 164 and 165 and admeasuring three acres or thereabouts situate in the village of Mariyam Timsagar in the Registration Sub-district of Hubli, District Dharwar, bound, on the East partly by land hereinafter seventhly described forming portion of revised Survey No. 121 and partly by land in the occupation of the Vendor Company on the West by land belonging to the Desai family, on the North by the road leading to Karwar and on the South by land new or lately in the tenure or occupation of Grimallappa Hugar.

SIXTHLY.—All that piece of land bearing Survey No. 108 admeasuring 5 acres or thereabouts situate in the village of Mariyam Timsagar in the Registration Sub-district of Hubli, Dharwar District and bounded on the east by land formerly in th occupation of Sagambasappa Mudhol on the West and North by Inam Lands owned by the Desai family and on the south by road leading to Karwar and forming portion of revised Survey No. 108.

SEVENTHLY.—All that piece of land situate in the village of Mariyam Timsagar in the registration Sub-district of Hubli, Dharwar District (being a portion of Survey No. 121) measuring 1 acre or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—on or towards the North-east by a Canal on the South by the garden of Basappa Hubli in Survey No. 119/120 on the West by the hedges being the demarcation line of other portion of this land now or formerly in the possession of one Irabasappa Kallur and on the North by the road to Karwar.

PART II.

Date of lease 2nd May, 1882; Term Permanent, Rent per annum, Rs. 200.

First all those three pieces of land, situate in the village of Mariyam Timsagar in the Registration Sub-district of Hubli Dharwar District assessed under Government Survey Nos. 15.123, and 1244 and containing by admeasurement 7 acres 22 Gunthas, 1 acre 18 Gunthas and 3 acres and 8 Gunthas or thereabouts respectively.

BOUNDARIES.

SURVEY NO. 15. East by Cart Track to Unkal and by road leading to Karwar WEST by lands Survey Nos. 17, 16 and a portion of 19 in the occupation of the Vendor Company NORTH by Cart Track to Unkal and Survey No. 19 and SOUTH by Nalla and Soad leading to Karwar.

SURVEY NO. 123. East by Cart Track to Unkal WEST by Nalla and Karwar Road NORTH by Karwar Road and South by land Survey No. 124 in the occupation of the Vendor Company.

SURVEY NO. 124. EAST by Survey No. 126 in the occupation of the Vendor Company and a portion of land Survey No. 125 belonging to Maneshwar Math and the remaining portion of the same Survey No. in the occupation of the Vendor Company West by Nalla North by land Survey No. 123 described above and South by Nalla.

Date of Lease 6th March 1912, Term Permanent, Rent per annum Rs. 125.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of land, situate in the village of Mariyam Timsagar in the registration Sub-district of Hubli Dharwar District (being a portion of land bearing revised Survey No. 125) measuring 22 Gunthas or thereabouts and bounded, on the East by Cart Track to Unkal on the West and North by land Survey No. 124 occupied by the Vendor Company and on the South by the remaining portion of this land (Survey No. 125) in possession of Maneshwar Math.

Dated of Lease 23rd February 1905, Term 99 years renewable, Rent per annum, Rs. 320.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of land, situate in the village of Mariyam Timsagar in the Registration Sub-district of Hubli District Dharwar, consisting of Survey Nos. 16. 17 and part of 19 the whole land being bounded on the East by the Nalla and the public Road to Unkal, on the West by Survey No. 18 and the other portion of Survey. 19, on the South by the Nalla and on the North by Survey No. 25 and containing by admeasurement 14 acres 23 Gunthas or thereabouths i.e., Survey No. 16, 3 acres and 34 Gunthas or thereabouts Survey No. 17 5 acres 2 Gunthas or thereabouts and part of Survey No. 19 5 acres 32 Gunthas or thereabouts.

Date of Lease, no Agreement. In occupation from 1st April, 1889. Rent per annum Rs. 41-8-0.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece of land together with the Manager's bungalow and outbuildings thereon situate in the village of Mariyam Timsagar in the Registration Sub-district of Hubli Dharwar District bearing Survey No. 119 and bounded on the North by Survey No. 121 on the South by Survey Nos. 118 and 115 on the East by Survey No. 120 and on the West by Survey Nos. 164 and 165.

Date of Lease, No Agreement, In occupation from 1st January, 1900 Rent per annum, Rs. 10.

FIFTHLY.—All that land situate in the village of Mariyam Timsagar in the Registration Sub-district of Hubli, Dharwar District bearing Survey No. 122 measuring 33 Gunthas or thereabouts bounded on the North by the Road from Karwar, on the South by Survey No. 117, on the East by Survey Nos. 164 and 165 and on the West by the Cart Track to Unkal.

Dated this 15th day of January, 1920.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. BHAGWANDAS GORDHANDAS, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant has agreed to purchase at an auction sale held on SATURDAY, the 20th day of December, 1919, by Messrs. Bennett and Co., Auctioners on behalf of the vendor Mr. Pooranmal Goolji Singhanee who is also our client the immoveable property situate at Deolali and known as Naju Terrace particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written. Any person having any claim or interest by way of inheritance, gift, sale, lease, mortgage, share, charge, lien, easement or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and all such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the village of Sansari in the Taluka of Nasik, Zilla Nasik in the Registration Sub-District of Nasik and bearing Old Survey No. 81, Pot No. 4,2 and containing by admeasurement twenty-three Gunthas be it little more or less or the annual assessment of Rupee one with another piece bearing Old Survey No. 81, Pot No. 4 and containing by admeasurement twenty-one Gunthas of the annual assessment of annas fourteen pies six and bounded as follows that is to say, on or toward the East by Plot bearing Survey No. 225 described below, on or towards the South by Plot bearing Survey No. 51 Pot No. 5, on or towards the West by plot being Survey No. 51 Plot No. 1 and on or towards the North by Plot bearing Survey No. 51 B and belonging to the Parsee Fire Temple.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land, situate in the village of Sansari in the Taluka of Nasik, Zilla Nasik, in the Registration Sub-District of Nasik and bearing Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 225 and containing by admeasurement twenty-five Gunthas (length from East to West 295 Feet and breadth from South to North 144 feet of the annual assessment of rupees twenty-four containing a bungalow measuring 65 feet in length and 58 feet in breadth, a kitchen with verandah measuring 25 feet in length and 6¾ feet in breadth, stables measuring 14 feet in length and 20½ feet in breadth and an outhouse measuring 14 feet in length and 13 feet in breadth with a garden two wells and a compound and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the Nasik Road on or towards the South by Plot bearing Survey Nos. 148, 149, and 51A on or towards the West by plot bearing Survey No. 51 plot No. 4 above referred to on or towards the North by plot bearing Survey No 51B of the Parsee Fire Temple.

Dated this 15th day of January, 1920.

PURSHOTTAMRAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

7832

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SORABJI EDALJI RANJI, of Bombay Parsi inhabitant the Administrator of the property and credits of COOVERBAI alias JERBAI, widow of Edalji Sorabji Ranji has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client.

All persons having any claim to or against the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inheritance, lien, easement, or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make known in writing to the undersigned at his Office No. 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All those pieces or parcels of land together with the messuages, gardens, trees, shrubs, well standing thereon situate at Vadavli in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla, Taluka Salsette, District Thana and more particularly described below:—

Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Area Acre	Area Gunthas
2	4	0	0	10¾
2	10	0	0	1¼
4	3	0	1	14½
4	4	0	0	27
2	0	5	0	1
3	0	2	0	7
3	0	5	0	5
105	3	0	0	3¾

Dated this 15th day of January, 1920.

FARDUNJI P. PAVRI,
Purchaser's Attorney.

7834

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 2513 of 1919.

FATMABAI, widow of Ibrahim Saheb Abdul Hakim and Anr. ... Plaintiffs.

VS.

RABIABAI, widow of Mahomedalli Gulamhussein Miya Jan and others. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decretal Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the 12th day of September, 1919, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Mahomedalli Gulamhussein, deceased, who died intestate at Bombay on or about the 21st day of July, 1919, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my Office within one calendar month from the date hereof, and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court-fee Stamp of Rupee One for filing the same.

Dated this 7th day of January, 1920.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

7888

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout, Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

APPRENTICES for Accounts' Firm. Premium partly returnable. Apply (stamped cover) to Box No. 884, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7804

WANTED—A GRADUATE, trained or with more than 5 years' teaching experience. Salary Rs. 75. Apply stating experience, age to CHAIRMAN, JUBILEE INSTITUTION, Umreth. 7703

WANTED—An ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN, one with the knowledge of Surveying and previous experience preferred. Apply CHINOY & DIVECHA, Architects, 375, Hornby Row. 7842

WANTED—Permanent GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE TEACHERS with Sanskrit, Mathematics, or Science for Coronation High School, Nadiad. Apply with terms to MANAGER. 7896

WANTED.—Good energetic ASSISTANTS for the Grocery Counter. Men with knowledge of the Trade preferred. Apply Box No. 883, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7795

WANTED—SUB-OVERSEERS SURVEYORS. and DRAFTSMEN. Apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned stating salary expected before Thursday, the 22nd instant. DESAI & BHUTA, No. 1, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. 7839

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One SHORT-HAND-TYPIST and one TYPIST. Preference will be given to those who have served Commereial Firms. Good Prospects. Apply to Box No. 872, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7753

WANTED—A GRADUATE to act as HEADMASTER in the A. V. School Savda on Rs. 60 to 65 p.m. See the undersigned with testimonials in Sardar Graha, Bombay Room No. 153, B. D. PATIL, President, L.S.E. Society. 7790

WANTED—Two CLERKS, Matric or School Final passed, one with Gujerathi and the other with Urdu as his mother tongue. Salary Rs. 30-3-45—5/2—50, besides Rs. 20 war allowance per month. Apply sharp to the SECRETARY, Schools Committee, Municipal Offices, Bombay. 7813

WANTED.—INDIAN CLERKS and TYPISTS for duty in British Hospitals at Deolali, must have a good general knowledge of office routine. Applications stating qualifications should reach the A. D. M. S. No. 4 Queen's Road, Bombay Brigade by 20th instant. Salary from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 according to ability. 7816

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—SECRETARY, Pay Rs. 200 to 300; CENTRAL TRAL AGENT, Rs. 100 to 200; MANAGERS, Rs. 40 to 80; TRAVELLING AGENTS, Rs. 50 to 100; LADY MANAGERS, Rs. 100 to 200; LADY CANVASSERS, Rs. 100 to 20.; TYPIST (Lady), Rs 60 to 80; STORE CLERK, Rs. 30 to 50; CLERKS, Rs. 15 to 30; Cash Security essential. For terms apply with one anna stamp to the MANAGER, EMPLOYMENT SEARCHING AGENCY, Ludhiana. 7843

WANTED.

WANTED SHARES of the INDIAN NEWSPAPER Co., Ltd., State lowest rate. Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED by an experienced Graduate teacher, students for tuition. Please apply to Box No. 882, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 7796

WANTED—VIEWS OF OLD BOMBAY—(1) Old Church Gate and Bazaar Gate; (2) The Old Maidan; (3) The Apollo Pier as in 1860; (4) Plan of the Fort (Old); (5) The Old Bori Bunder Station and its Surroundings; (6) View of the Harbour or any other Views of Old Bombay. Please communicate with the terms and price wanted, to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.

ONE STEAM ENGINE of about 180 I.H.P and one BOILER 100 lbs. preasure Bobcox and Wilcox both can be seen workin excellent condition. Price Rs. 21,000. App. Box No. 868, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7736

SIDLEY DEASY, 6 cylinders, 40 H. P., Luxurious touring body with dynamo, one-man hood, sliding seats, new tyres, in excellent condition. Price Rs. 14,000. Apply to Box No. 875, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7758

MAKE it a point whenever you are in need of any kind of Stationary, to see our stock. Fresh consignments received nearly every week. We guarantee our goods. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. F

A large and varied stock of artists' COLOURS, INSTRUMENTS, INKS, PENCILS, BRUSHES, etc., received by the last English Mail. Come and see the stock. THE BOMBAY STATIONARY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. F

FOR SALE.—Few of remaining lot only. "CRESCENT" American Talking Machines, four school benches with desks special design; one blackboard, two large Mirrors size 6 ft. by 3 2/3 ft. excluding frame, also a few Barcroco War Games. Prices reduced. Can be seen at BHIMJI JAYRAJ and Co., 251, Hornby Road, Fort. 7815

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Half Share in a large and up-to-date Aerated Water Factory in Bombay For particular apply to Box No. 895, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 7496

USE PARABAULDIN'S METAL POLISH Agents wanted. For rates and samples apply to PARABAULDIN & CO., Tribhuwan Road, Bombay, 4. 7820

FOR SALE—Two TAXIS, one Minerva, one Studebaker, both running order. Inspection 6 to 10 a.m., TODDY SHOP, Gowalia Tank. 7774

FOR SALE—CHESTNUT WALER MARE. Fifteen-three. Age 7 years. Accustomed to both saddles. Hunted at Ootacamund last season. Apply Box No. 893, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7847

FOR SALE—Two SAFES by Marwin and Co., Best quality, one double door and one single door, Velvet lined. Also one big double door Harichand Mancharam. Price very moderate. Apply Box No. 892, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 7837

FOR SALE—1 Four DAIMLER, two-ton lorries in excellent condition, thoroughly renovated, ready for immediate delivery. Apply Box No. 874, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7757

FOR SALE—A lot of gents' BOOTS and SHOES, made of Chrome Leather at prices ranging from Rs. 6 to Rs. 18 per pair. Also two large Royal Bengal Tigers and two Panther Skins with Heads mounted. Call early to avoid disappointment at the "MYSOCHROME" (Regtd.) 213, Hornby Road, Badri Mahal, Fort, Bombay. 7822

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—The first floor of the property, situate at Sadashiv Street, Kandewadi. Rent Rs. 75 per month. Apply Messrs. SOONDERDAS and COMPANY, Solicitors, 1, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. 7766

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai Bachubai, widow of Pirojsha Cowasji Cooper has agreed to sell to our clients the property described below:—

All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, lease, lien, inheritance, trust, gift, sale, easement or otherwise howsoever, or any objection to the sale, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims or objections, if any, will be deemed to have been waived and the persons setting up the same will be precluded therefrom and the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims or objections.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of redeemed Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being in Ardeshir Dady Cross Lane, Khetwady, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and thirteen (in the Collector's records 425) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 296, New No. 2017, Old Survey No. 2, New Survey No. 7489 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Durgadas Devidas, on or towards the West by the property of Nusserwanji Cowasji Shroff, on or towards the North by Ardeshir Dady Cross Lane, aforesaid and on or towards the South by the property of Hiralal Dwarkadas and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 6528, Street Nos. 7-8-9 and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Bai Bachubai and her tenants.

Dated this 15th day of January, 1920.

JAMSETJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay. 7835

SALES BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 5/ PACKAGES BLEACHED MULLS.

O. O. C. J. SUIT NO. 2201 OF 1919.
Sheth Haridas Mulji ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Messrs. Harnandray Baijnath ... Defendant.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 16th January, 1920, at 3 p.m., (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Vithalwady at the baling press of Doesa Musa by order of Seth Haridas Mulji pursuant to the power of sale contained in the decree and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Harnandray Baijnath,

50 packages bleached mulls No. XXX of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 16th January, 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 16TH JANUARY, 1920, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 16th day of January, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the shop in Dean Lane, Fort, of Hummum Street. (Where the kit has been removed for sale, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, etc., comprising of dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafe, rich glass and porcelainware, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, tapestry, upholstered suite, glass silver cabinets, sweet-toned combination cottage piano, with pianola, large 54 by 30 Chubb's safe, Oliver typewriter, electric ceiling fans, partition, screens, silver vases, etc., file cabinets, English cabinets, bedsteads, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing cabinets, handsome almyrahs, handsome cabinets, roll top writing tables, book cases, carved blackwood chiffoniers, teapoys and tables, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, easy chairs, perambulators, gent's bicycles, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of G. Brunnett, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are pubiished and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th Jan., 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF TURBINE, PUMP AND CAST IRON SCRAP.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY, FRIDay, the 16th instant at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, Reservior:—

One Turbine and Pump and a lot of C I. scrap.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 17th instant at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.

1 handsome well built silver grey Arab horse, 14-2, 6 years.

1 canoe shape victoria with a bay Arab horse and harness.

1 30—35 H.-P., 4 cylinder, "Orleans" Landaulette motor car.

2 Overland B 75 model bodies each complete with hood, 4 doors, 2 seats, monsoon curtains, two rear mudguards and two velances.

4 Big and 5 small bullocks.

10 cows and 7 calves.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Surplus Furniture belonging to the Estate of late Sir Ratan Tata, including some very Valuable French, English and Japanese Furniture, Curios, etc.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 29th January, 1920, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) at Medows Street, Fort, next to Messrs. M. Fredoon and Co., on the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Dunnett and Co., the following very valuable surplus furniture, etc., belonging to the Estate of the late Sir Ratan Tata, consisting of French cushioned sofas, easy chairs, Perisian vases, English writing tables and chairs, Japanese Artistic furniture and curious and other works of art, pictures cabinets, glassware, crockery, carpet rugs, etc., etc

A large lot of French mosaic flooring, French marble pilasters and other building materials will be sold by Public Auction, on the same day.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 16th, January, 1920.

MENESSE & CO

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF 42 BALES WARORA COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 17th January, 1920, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) at the 5th Kamatipura Lane, in the Godown on Damji Bhanji by order of the Insurance Office concerned, the following cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

H N. 42 bales Warora Cotton.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., and in accordance with the Provision of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the risk of the owners the following booked, consignments as also a list of unclaimed bags of grain, etc., on WEDNESDAY, 4th February, 1920, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) at Carnac Bridge Goods Shed.

14 bags forming part of 21 bags gum booked from Generalgunj to Carnac Bridge Inv. 530 Banvanlal R. to self receipt holder Messrs. Dharsi Nanji and Co.

20 casks White lead paint weighing about 144 maunds.

Bags of linseed, wheat gram, cotton seeds, rice, gram dall, poppyseed, bajree, tins of ghee cotton sewings thread, wool twist, piece goods, 1 wagon label firewood.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Customs House, on TUESDAY, the 20th January 1920, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) the following goods:—

Provisions, Medicine, Rubber Goods: Antimony Ingots, Glassware, merchandise, Photo frame, lead one, Cherry water, Vichy water, Toilet powder, medicinal capsules, Tij nails, Chrome Alum, cotton goods, caustic soda, calcium cazbide, tent equipage, tobacco cloth, hoop Iron, cloves, pock axes pick axs hand towels, motor tyres, cork iron plate, deck, and cane chai wearning apparel, China clay stones, empty cases, drum, etc.

The purchaser of Calcium Carbide may inspect the goods at Alexandra Dock, Combustible Ware house near No. 6 shed before the sale.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th January, 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS AND MILL STORES SUPPLIERS.

SALE OF 1,008 BAGS SAGO FLOWER AND 145 BAGS FARINA.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. will on THURSDAY, the 22nd January, 1920, sell by Public Auction by Order of the Bank concerned the following:—

at Wari Bunder P. D. Godown
at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

D. B. K.—75 bags 120 cwt. sago flower ex s.s. Siam Maru.

D.A.—97 bags sago flower ex. s.s. Kasado Maru.

S.H.K.—145 bags farina ex s.s. Sodogaura Maru.

at Prince's Dock No. 7 Godown
at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

D.A.P.—325 bags 455 cwt. sago flower ex s.s. Totomi Maru.

at Prince's Dock No. 3 Godown.

D.A.P.—335 bags 450 cwt. sago flower.
176 bags 251 cwt. sago flower.
Ex. s.s. Kasado Maru.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th January, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.
Auctioneers and Share Brokers.

AUCTION SALE of 36 Bales Striped Susi of the Simplex Mills.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground, opposite the Gate of the Dharamrajgully of the Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Damodar Haridas and Coy., the Selling Agents, of the Simplex Mills and on account and at the risk of Seth Nandlal Deola.

36 bales striped susi of the Simplex Mills No. K. 24 each piece wg. 3¼ lbs. 23 inches by 24 yards.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 14th Jan. 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	—	29.937 Inches.
Temperature of Air	—	79.7 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	—	73.1 "
Dew Point	—	70.3 "
Relative humidity of Air	—	0.737 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	—	0.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	—	86.0 "
Minimum do.	—	74 5 "
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	—	NNE NE ENE, WSW, W NNW.
Movement of Wind	—	105 ½ Iles,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time:	Depth on Still	LOW WATER: Day of month.	Bombay Mean time	Depth on Still.
	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.	Jan	h. m.	ft. in.
Thu.	15	m 5 56	24 6	15	m 0 35	22 2
		8 30a	24 11		1 14a	18 8
Fri.	16	m 7 5	24 3	16	m 2 7	22 4
		9 22a	25 8		2 0a	18 10
Sat.	17	m 8 12	24 4	17	m 3 2	21 7
		10 2a	26 6		3 42a	17 9
Sun.	18	m 9 9	24 10	18	m 3 46	20 10
		10 35a	27 3		3 23a	17 9
Mon.	19	m 9 58	25 4	19	m 4 25	20 2
		11 5a	27 11		4 3a	16 7
Tues	20	m 10 40	25 11	20	m 5 0	19 5
		11 33a	28 6		4 41a	18 2
Wed:	21	m 11 18	26 5	21	m 5 33	18 10
					5 16a	15 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan. 15 (Thursday)	Sunrise.	7h. 15m	Sunset.	6h. 21m
" 16 (Friday)	"	7h. 15m	"	6h. 22m
" 17 (Saturday)	"	7h. 15m	"	6h. 22m
" 18 (Sunday)	"	7h. 15m	"	6h. 23m
" 19 (Monday)	"	7h. 15m	"	6h. 24m
" 20 (Tuesday)	"	7h. 15m	"	6h. 24m
" 21 (Wednesday)	"	7h. 15m	"	6h. 25m

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon	— 6d.	2h.	34-9m. a.m.
Last Quarter	— 13d.	5h.	38-6m a m.
New Moon	— 21d.	10h.	56-9m. a.m.
First Quarter	— 28d.	9h.	8-0m p.m

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 15th January, 1920, was 30.169 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 60 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 60 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it some thing given.

AILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 15th January 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is generally above normal. Day temperature is in reflect in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal in the west of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is generally damper than usual. Night temperature is in excess in the south of Rajputana, but is in defect in the north.

Gujarat, Khathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal except in Khathiawar. Day temperature is above normal at a few stations; night temperature is generally in moderate excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is aove normal in the west of the division. Night temperature is above the average in the southwestern districts.

The Konkan.— Skies are clear. Temperatuer is in slight excess in the north Konkan both by day and night.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the northwest of the division. Night temperature is generally above the average.

General Remarks.—Colombo is the only station reporting rainfall. The disturbance from the west is feeble and is giving heavy cloud in north Baluchistan and light to moderate cloud in northern India. Fine clear weather prevails over nearly the whole of the Peninsula conditions continue favausable for local rainfall in Baluchistan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 15th JAN. 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp: in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp: in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 hrs	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st June to date	Rainfall: Departure, 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	69.2	47.2	79	..	2.33	—3.95
Do. (14th) ..	69.9	50.9	76	..	2.33	—3.88
Jask	74.4	39.9	91	..	4.61	+2.54
Do ( ) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	75.2	64.9	89	..	0 25	—0.93
Do. (14th) ..	74.0	64.4	84	..	0 15	—0.91
PUNJAB—						
Multan	69.8	47.0	91	..	1.62	+1 23
Rawalpindi ..	63.7	39.0	54	..	2.56	+0.38
Lahore	66.1	44.3	96	..	1.56	+0.45
Hissar	65.6	43.7	98	..	1.27	+0.57
Ambala	66.3	46.0	94	..	2.28	+0.45
Delhi	65.0	47.9	89	..	1.03	+0.14
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	70.6	47 8	90	..	0 69	+0.03
Mainpuri ..	71.3	46.4	89	..	0.44	—0.30
Jhansi	76.0	49.6	87	..	0.63	+0.04
Cawnpore ..	73.0	45.7	96	..	0.40	—0.67
Allahabad ..	72.4	49.7	78	..	0.05	—0.94
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobanad ..	70.7	43.8	76	..	0.39	0.11
Karachi	72.0	57.1	71	..	0.23	—0.14
Ajmer	74.0	46.4	81	..	2.10	1.4
Jaipur	73.6	44.2	55	..	1.96	+1.43
Kotah	80.8	56.2	80	..	1.77	+1.25
Mount Abu ..	67.0	55.4	22	..	0.63	+0.18
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	80.6	52.5	91	..	0	—0.13
Dwarka	78.5	61.5	74	..	0.53	+0.43
Veraval	82.6	66.3	56	..	0.10	—0.07
Rajkot	86.6	59.0	52	..	2.05	+1.79
Bhavnagar Para ..	86.8	59.6	59	..	3.54	+3.27
Surat	89.0	65.1	81	..	3.78	+3.50
Ahmedabad ..	90.2	63.2	55	..	1.30	+1.12
Deesa	87.0	53.3	60	..	0.23	—0 15
Neemuch	82.7	52.8	72	..	3.07	+2.67
Indore	80.9	56.4	81	..	4.39	+4.17
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore ..	79.9	51.3	76	..	1.06	—0.14
Saugor	80.0	53.4	82	..	0.60	—0.66
Hoshangabad ..	82.1	57.4	88	..	3.68	+2.49
Khandwa	85.5	58.9	78	..	6.51	+5.53
Akola	88.6	59.7	71	..	1.30	—0.08
Amraoti	87.1	64.7	59	..	2.12	+0.74
Nagpur	86.7	57.8	72	..	0.83	—0.64
Chanda	86.5	57.0	75	..	1.07	—0.06
Raipur	82.1	56.6	66	..	0	—0.72
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.0	73.0	81	..	1.17	+0.61
Ratnagiri ..	90.5	70.9	55	..	0 73	—0.14
Marmugoa ..	84.6	70.7	78	..	3.90	+2.70
Karwar	88.1	64.2	87	..	3.11	+1.06
BOMBAY DACCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	..	60.4	68	..	1.68	+0.76
Ahmednagar ..	85.8	58.0	68	..	4.13	+2.98
Poona	87.0	56.3	73	..	2.51	+1.42
Sholapur	88.9	62.4	57	..	2.25	+0.79
Bijapur	86.1	63.2	61	..	2.49	+1.33
Belgaum	84.5	58.9	59	..	2.48	+0 62
Aurangabad ..	84.9	62.0	66	..	3.14	+2.08
Nizamabad(Indur)	87.8	59.0	62	..	1.52	+0.72
Hyderabd	83.4	59.7	70	..	7.74	+6.68
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore ..	91.0	67.2	58	..	9.21	+5.79
Calicut	86.8	68.3	78	..	18.58	+12.09
Cochin	90.1	72.6	63	..	19.59	+11.34
Colombo	88.1	78.2	93	0.23	20.32	+9.66
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	83.7	64.2	93	..	10.53	+4.35
Bellary	88.8	63.6	60	..	6.31	+4.13
Cuddapah	85.7	63.3	76	..	9.63	+4.91
Madras	83.7	68.3	89	..	22.44	+6.57
Bangalore	79.6	52.9	83	..	7.01	+3.75
Coimbatore ..	84.4	62.1	79	..	6.48	+1.43
Trichinopoly ..	85.7	66.8	77	..	21.98	+13.84
Negapatam ..	81.2	72.0	70	..	53.45	+24.69

Vacuum Flasks.
FROM
Ice-Hot and Hotakold
BOTTLES, JARS AND CARAFES.
PINT AND QUART SIZES.
Arms & Ammunition Mart,
MAHOMEDALLY NOORBHOY
Near Crawford Market, BOMBAY, 3.
Telegrams:—"SHOOTER."

INDIAN ART JEWELLER Established 1869.
KANJI MALJI
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Dealer in all sorts of articles of Gold, Silver and Jewellery.
The first Pioneer and the Founder of this Business in a fashionable style.
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ONLY PLACE
IN INDIA WHERE
HYDROCELE
IS CURED BY QUALIFIED EXPERTS
CENT PER CENT.
By painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.
Apply:—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST.
N. B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it—why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proofs will be addressed?

INCOMETAX AND SUPER TAX.
Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

The perfect rub for aches and pains nerever located and with full power for immediate relief is bottled under the name
Odma's
CYPRESS SALVE
(rub it on and rub out the pain)
Re 1-4-0 by post free
Anglo-Indian Drug & Ch. Co.
2,5. Ch. Mt Sq., Darnet, BOMBAY.

HERON'S EAU DE COLOGNE
Lavender and Hair Douche—once tried always needed. Tooth Powder kills germs of dental decay in 30 seconds.

TRY ONCE.
THE HERON CHEMICAL WORKS
ESTABLISHED 1908.
Khotachi Wadi, Girgaon, BOMBAY.

FOSTER'S MAGIC EMBROCATION
For the cure of Rheumatism Lumbago, Sciatica, Sore Throat, Cold in the Chest, Sprains Contusions and all Aches.
Price Re. 1/- 3 oz. bottle.
FOSTER & SONS.
CHEMISTS
BYCULLA—BOMBAY.

The Latest Boon
IN INDIA!
The manufacture of Sodawater and Lemonade bottles tested to 140lb. pressure and selling like hot cakes by
The Allahabad Glass Works,
187 Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "GLASSO."

VILCASSIM BROS.,
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL
INVITE INSPECTION
of their
Goods
they have just unpacked
Comprising of
Brooches,
Pendants,
Necklaces,
etc., etc
new gold silver, suit every taste and style

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan 9th.

		Bales.
Total Days' Sales at Liverpool		12,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		
" Sales of East Indian		2,000
" Imports		
Mid. American Spot		30.64
Egyptian F. G. F.		58 0
New York 11 a.m. (As knows in Liverpool at closing time).	Mar.	30.46
	May	34.07
	July	33.25
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	33 75
	Oct.	30.66

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 9th.

Months.	Today's price.
Jan.	27 62
Feb.	26.86
Mar.	26.94
April	26 23
May	24.38
June	23 25
July	23 09
Aug.	22.40
Sep	21.70
Oct.	20.85
Nov.	20 55
Dec.	20 31

Tone of futures:—Irregular.
" " Spot:—Steady but small business.
" " Manchester Market:—Strong.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan 9th

Daily Receipts at all U. S. Ports		69,000
" Exports to Great Britain		32 000
" to Continent		14,000
Futures at New York March		36 74
" May		35.15
" July		33.43
Spot Cotton at New York		39.25
Orleans		41 "
Futures at New Orleans May		35 9.
Oct		30.95
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		16¼
Demand Bills		3.73 5o
Silver Commercial Bars		124

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	215,000
" Exports to Great Britain	121 000
" to France and Continent	71,000
" to Japan	10,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1 507,000
" " at Interior Ports	1,274,000

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Jan. 10th.

Rates %	58
Bar Silver spot	79 1/2
2 months bills	78 1/4
Closing Rate of Exchange:—Firm. China Buying.	
Discount, Rate of England Rate 6 per cent since 6th Nov. 1918.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/ds.	5 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 months	5 13/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6
" " " 4 "	6 3 8
Interest day to day loans	3 1/4
7 days market loans	4 3/8
Consols 2½ %	54 1/2
Rupee Paper 5%	66 3/4
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loans	61 1/2
Government Securities 5%	53 1/2
Exchange on London at Paris francs	41 82

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£83
Hongkong Shanghai Banking Corporation	£128

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan 10th.

Funding Loan 4 %	2:6
Victory Loan 4 %	£81 5 8
5 % New	£91 15 16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS

London, Jan 10th.

WHEAT.

Russian Spring Fe—92 lbs. Nominal nothing offered	59
Australia Russo—62 lbs.	
Roumanian—61 lbs. Nominal nothing offered	61
Wheat Afloat to United Kingdom Quarters	2,975,000

SEEDS.

Linseed, Argentine. (La Plata) Feb.-Mar Strong	£39.
Cottonseed, Bombay (Mixed delivered ex Ship)	
Jan.-Feb. Buyers	£24
Jan. Feb. Sellers	£25
Turk Rapeseed:—Jan.-Mar. Nearest Value	£47½

METALS.

English cut Selected Copper	£123
Standard Copper C.M.S.	£117 6
Copper Brazilian	£107
Yellow Metal	18½
Hard Spelter	£1

JAVA SUGARS.

Fine White Java No. 16 Dutch Test Jan.	
Buyers	87
Do. Do. July Aug. Sellers	87/6
Do. Do. July Aug. Buyers	84/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec.-Jan.	
Buyers	87/6
Do. Do. July Aug. Buyers	84
Do. Do. July-Aug. Sellers	85

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb Mar Sellers	£2/7½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan.	£1/6½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

Yesterday the forward market was entirely closed for a holiday. To-day the Marwadi Bazaar opened at Rs. 565 for Fully Good Broach April-May, declined to Rs. 560 and then improved to Rs. 563. Later on it further advanced to Rs. 567 at which rate some selling by the Bazaar reduced the price again to 563 and the market closed at Rs. 563½.

At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 564 and closed as under.

The demand for ready cotton is moderate and the prices thereof are steady.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs:
Fully Good Broach		April-May	564½
Fully Good Bengal		Jan.	394
Fine Oomras		"	492
Fine Oomras		"	479

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 15 th JAN 1920.

		Rs.
Fully Good B. P. Bengal	Jan.	394
Fully Good M. G. Broach	April-May	564
Fine M. G. Oomras	Jan.	492
Fine M.G. Oomras	March.	479

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
					Ready.
M.G. Bengal	...	415	400	386	"
M.G. Oomras No. 3	500	490	470	..	"
Central Provinces No. 1	520	510	500	..	"
" " 2	520	510	490	..	"
M.G. Southerns	..	..	..	..	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 14th Jan 1920:

Cotton	16,938	bales.
Wheat	2,410	Qrs.
Linseed	59	"
Rape, etc.	—	
Gingellyseed	7,382	"
Poppyseed	—	
Groundnuts	799	"
Castorseed	70	"
Rice	10,788	"
Myrabolams	2,523	"
Cottonseed	14,017	"
Mowrassed	—	
Grain	907	"
Jowar	1,737	"
Maize	—	
Barley	—	

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 15th

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	2 3 7/8
Bank Demand	2 3 15/16
Doc Acceptance 8m/s.	2 4 3 4
Fcs. Demand	439
American Dollars	231
Hongkong "	227½
Shanghai	338
Japan	114
Singapore	163½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

Bar Gold, Rs. 27/4.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 2/3 7/8-2/4.
D. D. on London, 2/3 15/16-2/4 1/16.
Credit 3 Mnd/a, 2/3/4.
D. D. Buying London, 2/4 1/4.
D. D. on France, 450.
Credit 3 Mnd/a, 500.
T. T. on Japan, 113.
60 D/st Japan, 103.
D. D. on Hongkong, 227 1/2.
D. D. on Shanghai, 352.
D. D. on Singapore, 103 1/2.
D. D. on New York, 232.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 89.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22, 99/12.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 91.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 81.
3½ per cent. Paper, 60.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 67.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated, 71.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 66/8.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 85.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91½ to 92½.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, per cent.
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was closed on account of settlement.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

The Market for jute shares opened steady and prices improved later on, Kamarhatty changing hands up to Rs. 1,083 and closing slightly easier. There was only a small enquiry for coal shares. In the miscellaneous section cotton flour and sugar shares were again in demand. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Burrrakur 49-6, Bamuda 32, East India 41, Sendra 20-8.

Jute:—Alliance 550, Albion 545, Anglo India 414, Auckland (pref) 106, (ord) 560, Belvedere 615, Benjamin 1 discount, Budge Budge 700, Craig 5 prem, Dalhousie 565, Delta (pref) 97 s.l., Fort William 525, Fort Gloster 1,125 s.l., Howrah 48-4, Howrah "A" (pref) 105, Gondalpara 2,560, Gourepore 1,465, Kamarhatty 1,074, Kankinarrah 875, Kinnison 1,146, Lansdowne 485-8, Lawrence 815 s.l., Northbrook 72, Reliance 51-12, Reliance (pref) 106, Standard 755 s.l., Union 955.

Miscellaneous:—Albion Tannery 10-4, Bengal Flour 453, Bengal Luxmi Cotton (pref) 98, British India Towacco 19, British Ceylon Corporation 24-4, Bengal Artificial Stone 8-8, Commercial properties 10-4, Central Provinces Cement 13-4, Cawnpore Sugar 305, Calcutta City Flour 43-8, Frank Ross (Calcutta) 14-8, Hoogly Flour 40-4, Hume Pipe 16-4, Indo Burmah Tin 12-12, Indian Tanneries 13-6, India General Navigation 161-8, Keshoram Cotton 3 prem, Madans Theatre 17-4, Mar-Shalls (old) 1218, Marshalls (new) 12-4, New Savan Sugar 13, Reliance Fire Brick and Pottedy 25-4, Hyam Sugar 23-8, Russa Engineering 288, Sphere Insurance 11-10, Standard Flour As. 12 prem, Seindia Steam Navigation 28 prem, Tata Industrial Bank 42 prem, Thornycraft (India) 6-8 prem.

Government paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 61-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 62-2. War Bonds (short loans) at 92-14, 1925 at 100-4 and 1928 at 101-6

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Thursday 15th January, 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Tebirouda	Marseilles	24 1-20	Graham & Co
F Rasocca	Maru Calcutta	N F	M Y Kalsia
F Tenaho Maru	—	N F	N Y Kaisha
Violet	N F	N F	R E Collin & Co
G Hellas	N F	17-1-20	F C Co
K Ferrara	Abadan	N F	S W & Co
L Purnea	N F	N F	M M & Co
Glaside			
M Pentakota	N F	N F	M M & Co
O Lightning	N F	N F	M M & Co
Chakdina	Busra	N F	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	N F	N F	K N & Co
Sabarmati	N F	N F	K N & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Lanka	5 days	20-1-20	R E Collin & Co
Parvati			
Kumari Homi	5 days	28-1-20	R E Collin & C

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Inverness	Dunkirk	N F	T M & Co
5 Khosron	Jeddah	7-1-20	T M & Co
6 Totomi Maru	Japan	N F	N Y Kaisha
7 Burma Maru	Kobe	N F	O S Kaisha
8 Amatonga	Hull	N F	Finlay & Co
10 & 11 Shinyo Maru	Japan	17-1-20	N Y Kaisha
12 & 13 Trekiene	—	N F	J Finlay & Co
14 Shushtar	P Gulf	N F	H S Shushtar & Co
18 Yakumo Maru	Japan	18-1-20	O S Kaisha

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Dilwara	Shanghai	N F	M M & Co
4 Nirvana	Karachi	17-1 20	M M & Co
5 Gandara	London	14-1- 0	M M & Co
6 Saraswati	—	N F	Mackinnon & Co
6 Cello	N F	N F	M M & Co
7 Glen Kennett	N F	N F	J Finlay & Co
9 Malvadosa	N F	N F	K N & Co
10 Kano Augusta	U K	22-1-20	M M & Co
10 Polcarn	Busr.	N F	Dir R I M
11 Elsia	Liverpool	18-1-20	Graham & Co
12 Crocco	Hull	16-1-20	J F & Co
13 Ranka	Bangkok	N F	G A & Co
14 Norwich City	Genoa	17-1-20	W & A G & Co
17 Canada	Busra	18-1-20	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Oraro	N F	N F	R Dawood Kaj

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Montrose	N F	10 days	Graham & Co
Trogan Prince	N F	15-1-20	T M & Co

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SWETAMBER JAIN TEMPLE.

PRIVATE TRUST OR PUBLIC CHARITY?

Damji Dharamsey and others ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

Ratanchand Dayachand alias Ratanchand Khimchand and others ..... Defendants.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji.)

This was a suit filed by the plaintiffs members of the Swetamber Jain community of Bombay against the defendants members of the same community for a declaration that the properties known as the Motisha Temple and situate at Byculla for use and worship by Swetamber Jains are charitable properties and the offerings made to the said temples by the devotees are charitable and the defendants have no right to or interest in the same.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurji and Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. B. J. Desai, with Mr. J. D. Inverarity and Mr. M. C. Setalvad appeared for the first and second and third defendants.

Mr. V. F. Taraporewala and Mr. M. A. Jinnah appeared for the fifth and sixth defendants.

Mr. M. J. Mehta and Mr. A. C. Campbell appeared for the fourth defendant.

Briefly the facts that gave rise to this suit are these.

One Motichand Amichand known as Motisha a member of the Jain Swetamber community built and erected at Byculla a temple for use and worship by members of his community. This temple is known as Motisha Temple and the plaintiffs allege that he dedicated this temple along with two other properties to charity. Motisha died in 1836 leaving his son Khimchand who rendered in the oart and managed the said charitable properties till his death. Khimchand died in 1869 leaving a will in Gujarati dated 23rd August, 1869, whereby he appointed his widow Gulabbai the executrix. Clauses 2 and 4 of the said will purported to say that the oart was to remain in possession of his wife and she and her daughters' progeny were to live there. The temple built on a part of that oart should be looked to and managed well and no one was to sell, mortgage or let for rent this oart. They might reside in it and make use of it and take care of it. His father Motisha directed that the said oart consisting of 21,000 sq. yds. and situated at Love lane should be given for religious and charitable purposes and it had been given in accordance with his direction and in respect of the same an instrument in Gujarati was made. The income of it then was Rs. 1,200 and after having deducted taxes, etc., the balance was to be spent on three temples in equal shares, viz., (1) to the temple of Shri Godiparasnathji in Bombay; (2) to the temple in Byculla oart, Bombay; (3) to the temple at the summit of Hill Kuntesar at Palitana. Four persons were appointed trustees to control the same, viz., Gulabbi, Dayachand Malookchand, Shah Sunderji Nanji, Shah Motichand Nathu. A trust deed in English was to be prepared according to law and as to his signature that might be required his wife would sign it on his behalf." Khimchand left surviving as his heirs widow Gulabbai and daughter Ratan Coover. Gulabbai and Ratan Coover died before 1875 and Ratan Coover left two daughters named Jethibai and Hemkar. The other two trustees Sunderji Nanji and Motichand Nathoo also died before 1875. On 10th August, 1875, Letters of Administration to the property of Khemchand were granted by the High Court to Dayachand Malookchand as guardian and next friend of Jethibai and Hemkor. Dayachand managed the two properties during his life time and died about 20 years ago leaving him surviving three sons, the first, second and third defendants, (by his second wife) who were all minors. On Dayachand's death a Matwari's firm took possession of the properties, managed them and recovered rents and profits of the same. They also received the offerings of cash made by the public to the temple. When the first defendant attained majority the 4th defendant (one of the partners of the firm) handed charge of the temples to him.

The affairs of the temple were since then managed by the three defendants. They claimed the whole property as their own and appropriated the rents and profits to their own use. They lived in the bungalow with their families without paying any rent and used a portion of the property for manufacturing and storing water cans for being supplied to the military authorities under a contract which they had obtained.

The plaintiffs, therefore, submitted that the said properties were charitable properties dedicated to charity by Motisha or by the will of Khimchand Motichand. They (defendants) had no right to or interest in them, they were not the de jure trustees and had no right to manage the said properties and the affairs of the said religious institutions. They therefore filed this suit against the defendants after obtaining the consent of the Advocate-General, for a declaration to the above effect.

DEFENDANTS' CONTENTIONS.

The defendants' contentions were that the temple built by Motisha was for his and his family's own use and worship and the other Jains who went there for worship were allowed to do so with the leave and license of Motisha, his heirs and successors. The temple was a private temple and Motisha had not dedicated it to charity. Khimchand did not manage the properties as charitable ones. On the death of Dayachand and during the minority of the first defendant, the properties were managed by Fulchand Kastoorchand (husband of the defendants' sister Maneklal Ghelabhai and Fakirchand Premchand. The fourth defendant never managed the said properties. There was a trust deed with reference to the property. It was further contended that the trusts were in fact private trusts to continue in the family and that the portion of the property not occupied by the temples and Dharamsala which had all along been treated as not subject to any trust had not been dedicated to charitable purposes at all. The defendants had never claimed that the offerings of money and ornaments made at the temple were his private property. The history of the temples was as follows: Motisha was a recognised leader of the Jain community and known as Sangpati. He built numerous Jain temples at various places. The oart in question measures 11,690 square yards and on it were built the temple of Ajitnath and the temple of Dadaji. As the temples at Pydhoni were distant, Motisha who was living near the said oart built the said temples for his own and family's private worship. In course of time other Jains began to go there for worship with the leave and license of Motisha, his heirs and successors. The defendant never denied that the offerings made by them could only be spent in connection with the temples. As a matter of fact, they were so spent and proper accounts were kept separately in the books relating to the said temples. But this fact did not make them public charitable properties. They were private trusts which were being managed by Motisha and his representatives. The portions not occupied by the temples were occupied by Motisha's representatives and the rent and profits enjoyed by them. It was contended that these portions did not form part of any trust whatsoever. The defendants were ready to account. no misappropriation had been made and the temples were being properly managed.

The fourth defendant who was alleged to have possession of the key of the safe where ornaments were kept, admitted that he had the key and said that he was willing to hand it over and submit to any scheme sanctioned or orders made by the Court, except this that if any order for account was made against him it should be confined to moneys and ornaments proved to be actually received by him personally.

The hearing of this suit commenced before Christmas holidays and is still going on.

APPELLATE SIDE.

INVALID ALIENATION.

TALUKDORI SETTLEMENT OFFICER'S RIGHT TO TAKE BACK POSSESSION.

Bhaiji Ishverdas vs, The Talukdari Settlement Officer.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Heaton.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, District Judge of Ahmedabad.

The facts of the case are fully given in the following judgment of the Chief Justice:—

"The plaintiff sued for a declaration that the defendant, the Talukdari Settlement Officer of the Gujarat Prant, had no right to take from him possession of the neld described in the plaint and for a permanent injunction restraining the defendant from taking possession or causing it to be taken from him or from obstructing the plaintiff in any way. The property mentioned in the plaint is part of the Talukdari estate which had been settled in Jivai on a cadet branch of the Talukdari family. One Vakha in 1892 was the elder member of that cadet branch. He mortgaged the plaint property to the plaintiff and his son Vaya joined in the mortgage. Vakha died in 1901. In 1905, Vaya executed a sale-deed to the plaintiff of the property mortgaged in 1892. In 1908 the Talukdari Settlement Officer issued a notice directing him to give up possession. The learned District Judge has confirmed the decree of the lower Court which dismissed the suit.

"In appeal the first point that was taken, was that Vakha and Vaya were not Talukdars within the meaning of Section 31 (1) of the Gujarat Talukdar's Act VI of 1888. That question we think has been decided by the decision of this Court in Kurshi Trikam vs. Chudasama Akhuba: S. A. No. 423 of 1910, and we agree with the learned District Judge in taking that that case cannot be distinguished from this case. The parties there (here?) were Bhayats, and so are they in this case. The only distinction that can be drawn between the two cases is that in S. A. No. 428 of 1910 the whole village had been granted in Jivai, whereas in this case only a few fields. The fact remains that a grant was made in Jivai to cadets of the Talukdar's family and they therefore must be considered as co-sharers and in the same position as Talukdars.

"Then it was argued that as Vaya was joint with his father, he had an interest in the Jivai property as if it were joint family property. We cannot agree with that argument. The land held in Talukdari tenure is totally distinct from land ordinarily held as joint family property by a Hindu family. It is not subject to the ordinarily law of inheritance or succession, and we have only to refer to Part III of the Gujarat Talukdar's Act to see that partition of Talukdari land is governed by particular laws. It is only a person who has obtained a final decree of a court of competent jurisdiction declaring him to be entitled a share of a Talukdari estate, and every co-sharer whose name has been recorded, as such, in the settlement register prepared in accordance with Section 5, who can be entitled to have his share divided from the rest of the estate. Then the subsequent sections enact how partitions should be effected. Therefore I cannot think, that in 1892 Vaya was a co-sharer with his father in the Jivai property and not having any interest in the property at the time, he was not competent to encumber the interest to which he might succeed on his father's death. Therefore all that was mortgaged by the document of 1892 was the life interest of Vakha since Vakha was not competent owing to the provisions of Section 31 (1) of Act VI of 1883 to enter into a valid mortgage beyond his life-time. Then it would follow that Vaya became entitled to the Jivai land on the death of his father, and there is no necessity to consider whether there was any equity between him and the mortgage owing to his having been a party to the mortgage of 1892. But in 1905 he sold the property to the plaintiff. That clearly was an invalid alienation under Section 31 (2) of the Gujarat Talukdar's Act. The Talukdari Settlement Officer, therefore, was entitled to issue notice under Section 79-A of the Land Revenue Code, read with Section 33 (2) of the Talukdari Act. It has been argued that because Vaya became interested in the Jivai property before Section 79-A of the Land Revenue Code became applicable to alienation by Talukdars, that therefore notice cannot be given under that section. But Section 79-A of the Land Revenue Code refers to any person unauthorizedly occupying, or wrongfully in possession of, any land, and therefore, it does not matter whether a person is in an unauthorized occupation of land before the date when the section became applicable. The question is whether at the date of the notice he is unauthorizedly occupying, or wrongfully in possession of the land, and that we find was the case with the plaintiff in this case. Therefore the Talukdari Settlement Officer was entitled to serve him with notice, and this suit in which the plaintiff asked for a declaration that the Talukdar Settlement Officer has no right to take from him possession of the plaint property fails and this appeal must be dismissed with costs.

"This judgment governs S. A. No. 84 of 1917, which is also dismissed with costs."

Mr. H. V. Divatia appeared for the appellant; Mr. Coyaji with the Government Pleader for the respondent.

Mr. Walter Osburn Grasebrook of Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot and Company has been elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce as an Additional Member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

L. B. Holliday & Co., Ltd.,

Huddersfield, ENGLAND.

Basic Colour

Acridine Yellow R, 2R
Auramine O Conc., O II
Basic Black G Conc., R Conc.
Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown R, R Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powde
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder,
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.

Magenta Powder
Malachite
Malachite Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BB Ex. Conc., BBN, R Conc., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.

Methyl Violet B Extra, 2B Extra, B Extra, 2R Extra, 4R Extra, 6R Extra.
New Phosphine R
Phenylene Brown PD, PD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine BS, BS Conc., RFF, RFF Conc., G G Con
Tannin Heliotrope.

Sulphide Colours

Thionone Black Paste.
Thionone Black PL Conc., PR Conc., RN., 6R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G. R.
Thionone Brown, R Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Corinth, B Conc., G Conc.

Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R. G.
Thionone Green B. 2G, 5G
Thionone Indigo R, B
Thionone Isabelline

Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2R Con
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionon Yellow G, R

Mordant Colours.

Alizarine Red SF Paste
Anthracene Blue BP Paste, 2B Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder
brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black S, GN Extra, HN Extra, H Extra, BX, F.

Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BB
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste

Monochrome Grey WM
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFN Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Print Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta N
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4R
Ad Yelow G
Acoid Cardinal B

Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B

Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2R, Conc., 4R 4R, Conc G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, RN, S
Wool Scarlet 5R

Direct Colours

Benzo Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Diazamine Fast Yellow H
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH

Paramine Direct Blue 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G

Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, R, 2R, 2G,
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphonine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper D
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste

Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste

Hydranthrene Olive R
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown R

Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R

Union Rose RG

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps

Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps

Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I, II, III

Spirit Colours

pirit Black
pirit Blue
pirit Green

Spirit Orange
Spirit Red

Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown P
Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black B

Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G

Chrome Leather Tan 2G
Dark Acid Brown LR
Light Acid Brown L

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GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

SCHOOL OPENED AT BORDI.

The Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas, Sheriff of Bombay, formally opened the English School at Bordi on the 11th instant.

Mr. T. A. Kulkarni explained the developed scheme of the school; he thanked the residents of Bordi and Gholvad for having given an opportunity to the Gokhale Education Society to work there in the cause of education; he complimented the generous people of the place for having undertaken to provide the Society with the necessary funds, and especially Miss Dhanbai Jijikim the benevolent Parsi lady of Bordi for having offered to erect the school building and hand it over to the society. Incidentally he also announced that a Hindu lady resident of Bordi had also promised to erect at her own cost some rooms in the hostel, and expressed his hope that as soon as the permission was obtained from Government help from other quarters would come as quickly. He also appealed on behalf of the Gokhale Education Society to those who were present to help the school with donations, and especially to Shet Tarachand Navalchand. Mr. Kulkarni said that the family of Shet Tarachand was distinguished for its benevolent, charities, and referring to the institutions at Bombay, Ahmedabad, Kolhapur, Baroda, etc., endowed by the Tarachand Family he said that if Shet Tarachand would extend his hand of sympathetic support to the society, then there would be no difficulty at all in their way.

The Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas then declared the school opened. He referred to the work of the Gokhale Education Society as a successful attempt to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Gokhale, and expressed his desire to see that the society had no difficulties in its vigorous work.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

BOMBAY, CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau and Mrs. Petit to give a garden party to Lord and Lady Sinha and Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, at 5 p.m., at "Mount Petit," Peddar Road.

FRIDAY, JAN. 16.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. Djlwara closes at G. P. O. at 6.30 p.m.

Evening party to Lord and Lady Sinha, Shanti Bhavan, Peddar Road, 9-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, Feb. 3.

Ball at Government House 9-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH.

BAISE—January [illegible] at the Temple View, Vithal, to Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Baise, of a daughter.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE UNION.

Under the auspices of the above Union, Prof. N. B. Mehta will deliver a lecture on "The India Act" to-day, at 2 p.m.

HIND MAHILA SAMAJ.

Unded the auspices of the above Samaj Mrs. Avanshkabai Gokhaley will deliver a public lecture on "Amritsar Congress" for ladies at 3 p.m. (S. T.), to-day in Gandharv-Maha-Vidalaya, Sandhurst Road.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The mail steamer Kashmir, with the outward mails of the 1st instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Monday next.

The mail steamer Margha, which left Bombay on the 27th ultimo, arrived Marseilles on Wednesday, the 14th instant.

YOUNG LADIES' UNION.

Under the auspices of the above Union a lecture will be delivered by Miss Rebecca Reuben, on "Woman's Sphere" at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), to-morrow. Mrs. J. B. Petit will preside.

A RECEPTION.

A reception will be given, this evening at 6-30, to Mr. P. S. Kalti (Wrangler) at the Wilson College Hall, on behalf of the Karnatak residents in Bombay.

BACK TO HINDUISM

The Hindu Missionary Society, Bombay, has admitted into Hinduism with an Upanayana ceremony Miss Mirabai, a Bengalee lady, aged 36, who renounced Christianity and embraced Hinduism. The Society has also admitted into Hinduism Mr. Vishvanath Balakrishna Phadnis, a Brahmina youth from Poona, aged 21, who was a Christian convert for five months only, with an Upanayan ceremony.

RELIGION OF ANCIENT PERSIA

Being requested by the Rt Reverend Dr. Helmuth P. Hollar, Bishop of Washington, and the Vice-Chancellor of the Oriental University, Prof. Maneck H. Dadachanjee of Bombay presented a philosophical and historical Dissertation on Zoroastrianism, Religion of Ancient Iran," which was accepted after examination as an useful essay for the philosophical School of the University. In the Senate meeting of November last, it was proposed that Prof. Dadachanji's name be enlisted in the philosophic section of the University and it was recommended that the Honorary Degree of the Doctor of Philosophy of the University be conferred upon him.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is published in the "Gazette" of Bombay.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Head Office of the Bank at 4 p.m., on Thursday, the 12th day of February, 1920, for the purpose of considering a scheme for the formation of an Imperial Bank of India by the amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras and, if desirable, of passing the subjoined Resolution approving the said scheme and authorising the Directors to give effect thereto with any necessary modifications, namely:—

That the scheme, the main features of which are embodied in the Schedule hereto marked "A," for the formation of an Imperial Bank of India by the amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras be, and the same is hereby, approved and the Directors of this Bank be, and they are hereby, authorised to take all necessary steps to give full effect thereto with or without modification and, with such object, to act in concert with the two other Presidency Banks in approaching and laying such scheme before the Government of India in order that the necessary legislation may be introduced and passed in connection therewith.

Schedule marked "A" referred to above has already been sent to all shareholders.

MANVAT CUP.

G. P. Sutthery beat D. S. Campbell 7.5, 6.3.

M. Fox beat S. Calvocovssi 5.7, 6.0.6.0.

The following match will be played to-day E. Annett v/s A. E. Kebblewhite.

Vilcassim Bros.

Taj Mahal Hotel.

INVITE INSPECTION

oi their

GOODS

THEY HAVE JUST UNPACKED

Consisting of

WOOLEN SUITINGS,

SHIRTINGS,

COLLARS etc.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

INCOME SIDE PASSED.

SITTING CLOSES BEFORE TIME.

WANT OF QUORUM.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir presiding, when the Budget estimates on the income side were passed without much discussion. The discussion centred round the Standing Committee's resolution for the addition of the National Bank of South Africa and other banks for depositing Municipal funds. The President, however, ruled that the matter was financial and that the Press representatives should abstain from giving publicity to the matter.

The sitting came to an end 45 minutes earlier than usual owing to the disinclination of the members to sit until the end And although appeals were made for a quorum, the meeting had to be adjourned long before the the usual time.

In reply to an invitation from Government, Dr. K. B. Dadachanji was appointed by the Corporation to be a member of the Yellow Fever Committee which will shortly sit in Calcutta.

THE BUDGET.

The Budget discussion was then resumed by Mr. H. P. Mody who said the budget had not evoked much criticism and it showed either complete apathy or confidence in the Budget and the Standing Committee. At any rate the discussion was most disappointing. The Commissioner well-deserved the praise that had been showered upon him not only for balancing the income and expenditure sides, but also for providing additional money for the most urgent measures. But even in these times some of the members were talking of reduction of taxation. He was surprised at that, and he was sorry to say that the city did not provide any amenities for a modern city. If the public of Bombay were given the choice between the present taxation with its bad roads, defective lightning and bad sanitation, over a ratio of taxation two per cent beyond the present with good lights, good roads and better sanitation, he thought even the majority of the people in the city would like the latter. They were very much wrong in believing that the public of Bombay were against increased taxation but if good roads, etc., were not given them for the increased taxation people would, if course, not like the increased taxation The bogey of rents being put up on account of increased taxation was a sheer nonsense, for the rents had already been increased enormously during the last few years. A very substantial increase was going to accrue from vehicular taxation, and the public were entitled to get better roads for their money. He did not think that the ideal Budget had been attained. in spite of the praise given to the present budget, and he hoped the Corporation would, in future take a larger and brighter view of the growing needs of the city and budget accordingly.

After Mr Dabholkar had replied, the income side of the budget was taken up for voting, and the different items were taken up one after another and passed.

The expenditure side was postponed to a future date, as there were several amendments.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

THE FRAWLEY COMPANY.

The Frawley Company begins its Bombay season at the Excelsior Theatre next Thursday, 22nd January, giving as the first play here Austin Strong's celebrated comedy success, "Three Wise Fools." Booking has been opened at Messrs. Rose & Company's and intending patrons are advised to make early application for seats.

The play with which the Frawley's open here has proved one of the most successful to be brought out in recent years on the London and Broadway stages and has been one of the most popular in the Frawley Company's repertoire during the present tour. It is built up round the whimsicalities and eccentricities of three elderly bachelors and while the comedy vein predominates there is also a touch of pathos and a very charming romance woven into the plot. Mr. Frawley will be seen in an important role as one of the three "Fools" "Three Wise Fools" will be followed by Frank Bacon's great hit "Lightnin" which is still playing in London and New York and which gives Mr. Frawley a particularly strong characterisation in the role of "Lightnin' Bill Jones." For the Sunday matinee the bill will be "Three Wise Fools," and on Tuesday and Wednesday "Polly with a Past," a tremendously clever comedy by George Middleton and Guy Bolton, will be given.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

The net profit of the Central Bank of India Ltd., for the year ended 31st December 1919 including the sum of Rs. 40,742-7-1 brought forward and after making provision for income and super tax amounts to Rs. 7,40,161-1-6, which has been disposed of as follows:—

Payment of an interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum free of income-tax for six months ended 30th June 1919 amounted to Rs. 1,25,000-0-0.

Amount set aside to pay a final dividend for the half year ended 31st December 1919, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum free of income-tax on the paid up capital of the Bank Rs. 2,62,500-0-0.

Amount transferred to Reserve Fund Rs. 3,00 000-0-0.

Balance carried forward to next year's account Rs. 52,661-1-6. Total Rupees 7,40,161-1-6.

FATE OF TURKEY.

MR. BHURGRI IN PARIS.

PROSPECTS BRIGHTER.

The Assistant Secretary of the All-India Muslim League wires from Lucknow:—

Mr. Bhurgri cables from Paris under date 12th Mr. Kidwai and myself here, Mr. Montague fighting hard for us. Prospects brighter.

BELGAUM RAILWAY STATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you please give space in your esteemed paper and ventilate the long standing grievance of the 3rd Class passenger at Belgaum?

The Railway grievances and the sufferings which the 3rd Class passengers have to undergo are not new. At the Belgaum Railway Station if a passenger is to get a 3rd Class ticket at the 3rd Class Booking Office window he is obliged to wait at least half an hour before his turn to obtain the ticket comes. The issuing of tickets is generally begun only half an hour before the arrival of the train. The Police Constable stands at the Booking window-stand to prevent the rush, but he corruptly misuses his power and allows persons who offer him tips to go ahead of the passengers who are already waiting for their turn. Thus a passenger who cannot afford to pay a tip to the Constable is made to wait beyond one's patience. Not only that but he is not allowed to enter the platform before the train actually arrives at the station unless he gets an additional platform ticket of one anna. This platform ticket system is only meant for the visitors who have to attend the station but is misused by the staff at the Station to wring additional tax from the passenger who would not require it if he is allowed to enter the platform as soon as he gets the ticket of his destination. An ordinary passenger is impatient of waiting in the 3rd class room till the last moment when the train arrives and is thus obliged to give an additional tax in the form of platform ticket.

One doubts whether the Railway Company is really benefitted by these platform tickets being required to be taken by the passengers as it is suspected that these profits on platform tickets are shared to a great extent by the staff on account of corruption. These platform tickets are not checked by the Ticket Collectors but they are taken intact and it is mos likely that these very tickets may be handed over to the Booking Clerk in the Office and there is thick rumour that the Booking Clerks and Ticket Collectors equally share the profits thus unduly exeorted from the 3rd Class passengers. If hundred passengers take the platform tickets the company is benefitted only to the extent of 25 platform tickets.

Not only that but the Ticket Collectors sometimes receive one anna in each from the passenger and allow him to enter the platform. To meet these corrupt ways it is extremely necessary to open one Booking Office in the Belgaum City which should be kept open for full 12 hours a day and 3rd Class passengers should be allowed to enter platform without any additional platform ticket.

There is another grievance of the Intermediate Class passengers. The Intermediate carriage is only available in the mail train. The seats are only about 20. The number of Inter Class passengers is fastly increasing and the accomodation provided by the company is quite inadequate. The average number of these passengers greatly exceeds the number of seats and at times he is inconvenienced even more than a third Class passenger as Inter Class seats are quite limited. So in the interest of these passengers it is high time that the company should provide one full bogee at least for these passengers and this Inter Class should be available even in the ordinary passenger train. The Intermediate Class passenger is not given his ticket at the 1st and 2nd Class Booking room window but is made to endure the same suffering alongwith the 3rd Class passenger in getting his tocket at the 3rd Class Booking window. Why should a passenger who pays double the fare of 3rd class be made to get his ticket at the 3rd Class window So he should be allowed to get his ticket in the 1st and 2nd Class Booking window or a new window should be opened for him. In wartime the passengers willingly endured all these sufferings, but as the war is now over, the company should try to redress these grievances. The Company should also start one more train between Hubli and Belgaum as they have done between Belgaum and Miraj.

Will any of the members of the Bombay Legislative Council take heed of these grievances and try to remove them by asking proper questions in the Council?—Yours, etc.

Dharwar, January 5.

A PASSENGER.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Mail steamer Kashmir with the outward Mails of the 1st instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Monday next.

The Mail steamer Margha which left Bombay on the 27th ultimo arrived at Marseilles on Wednesday 14th.

The United Provinces Liberal Association at a meeting under the chairmanship of the Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru has passed resolutions welcoming Lord Sinha and recording appreciation for his unique services to the motherland in difficult and delicate positions.

A Dharampur message of January 15 says:—

Death is announced at Bulsar of Kumar Narsindevji, younger son of Maharaja Saheb of Dharampur, at the early age of 28 on account of heart failure.

An Ahmedabad message says.—

The Post and R. M. S. Association has sent a telegram to the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs drawing his attention to the miserable condition of the Post and R. M. S. staff all over the country owing to the abnormally high prices of necessaries of life, and emphasising that the situation threatens to be critical if no redress were given in time.

Under the auspices of the Bangiya Sanasava, a conference will shortly be held in Calcutta to consider the situation arising out of the release of a large number of detenues and internees puruant to Royal Proclamation. The conference will discuss the requirements of the situation and the ways and means to set these people up in life.

LATEST CABLES.

RAILWAY DEADLOCK.

"RESULTS OF 3 MONTHS' NEGOTIATION THROWN OVER"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Recd. 0-15 a.m., Jan. 16.

A meeting of railwaymen with Sir Eric Geddes this afternoon lasted two and a half hours. It is reliably stated that the proceedings were of the most friendly and frank nature. Sir E. Geddes stated that the Government was prepared to make very substantial concessions, but was unwilling to yield on general principle. The Cabinet was anxious to give the new scheme a fair trial.

Mr. Thomas thanked Sir E. Geddes for carefully considering the men's objections to the Government's proposals, and said that the matter would be fully submitted to a meeting of Delegates this evening, and that the National Union of Railwaymen would subsequently reply to the Government's new offer. Sir E. Geddes emphasised that the Cabinet was anxious to reach a settlement acceptable to all the parties. Mr. Thomas replied that the National Union of Railwaymen would do all they could in this connection.

LATER.

Although the railway position is indefinite, the adjournment of discussion on the Government's reply is regarded as a hopeful sign. The delegates participated in a very lively four-hour debate without coming to any decision. Some delegates emphatically declared that mere modifications of detail and the removal of certain anomalies would not meet the demands of a branches and that only the government's acceptance of the principal of standardisation; based on the highest wages plus the war bonus and the government's abandoned of the sliding scale, would justify the Delegates in voting for the settlement.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF MEETING.

Meanwhile the official organ of the National Union of Railwaymen Partially lifts a veil on the last week's proceedings. The organ publishes an official report of the meeting showing that only one item of the Government's offer was accepted, namely the standardisation of the railway work by the elimination of a large number of grades. The meeting resolved to demand the standardised wages based on the highst rate of wages plus the war wage in each grade concerned. The meeting rejected the principle of sliding scale based on the cost of living because the cost of living was not the only factor on which the wages should be fixed, and would tend to stereotype the present standard of comfort and prevent any improvements being obtained, irrespective of how the productive forces of society may improve. The meeting demanded that a large number of railwaymen excluded from the proposals should be included, also that any settlement should be applicable to the Irish railwaymen. The decisions were communicated to Sir Eric Geddes who wrote observing that the delegates had thrown over the results of the whole three months' negotiations and had reverted to the original demands which the Government had decided could not be conceded.

TURKEY'S IMPENDING DOOM

"NEW KEEPER OF GATE" DEFINED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Recd. 0-15 a.m., Jan. 16.

PARIS.—It is explained in the British delegation circles that Mr. Lloyd George's statement as regards Turkey that there must be a new keeper of the gate should be interpreted literally as referring only to the guardianship and control of the gates of Turkey. The question as to what will be done with the Turks and what power will be asked to have the mandate is still in suspense.

(Continued from Column 5.)

example of the conduct of the associates of the Prophet. This was especially observable in the connubial relations between the Arabs and other Musalmans. Despite the Qoranic commandment, the wedding of an Arab girl with a non-Arab Musalman was considered a misalliance. Not only leaders of social reform but theologians saw themselves compelled to take sides in a controversy which would have never arisen, if either the Qoran or the customary law had the force of an inviolable norm. Perhaps the most satisfactory means of pacifying the Musalmans who feel hurt in their religious conscience at the cessation of the sacrifie of cows would be to request to them to adduce the sacred books on which they ground their grievance. We may recall the most successful application of this ingenious expedient by the late Commissioner of Police of Bombay. He called upon the religious heads of the Musalmans of Bombay to shew him the authority which in their opinion enjoined on them the unsightly saturnalia of the Tabut. The Tabut procession and its concomitant orgies ceased, because the Bombay *muftis* failed to produce any authoritative text in support of them. It seems to me certain, that if the Musalmans who are satisfied with the sacrifice of other animals demand of the advocates of cow-killing religious sanction for the rite, the sacrifice of the cow would be as surely a matter of the past as the tazia fracas of Bombay.

COW-KILLING.

B. G. A.

The Musalman resolution to kill no more cows as sacrifice will be welcomed by other than the Hindu community. There is some difference of opinion among the Parsis, but as I read the Parsi scriptures, the slaughter of the bovine breed has been discouraged. The attitude of some Musalmans of India, who insist on slaughtering kine, is not easy to understand from the stand-point of early Islam. There do not seem to be more than eight places in the Qoran, where sacrifices are mentioned. Perhaps it may be useful to indicate them: V, 2, 98; XXII, 33, 34, 37, 38; CVIII, 2. And there is only one passage where a sacrificial animal would appear to be expressly mentioned. That animal is not the cow but the camel. I am not unaware of the immense exogetical literature where certain references are expressly interpreted as indicating the cow or parts of its body. As regards the juristic literature also I am unable to recollect any authoritative text laying down the sacrifice of the cow as more meritorious than the sacrifice of any other animal. In these matters of ritual, the three texts binding on the Sunni Musalmans of India are the Fatawa Alamgiri, Fatawa Khazikhan and the Bazzazia. The Fatawa Alamgiri was prepared by the Ulemas of Aurengzeb and is an encyclopaedia for the conduct of the pious Musalmans. Its authenticity has been recognised in Turkey. It is acknowledged there as a standard text. In Turkey it is better known as the Fatawa Hindiya. It was compiled by a commission, the president of which was Shaikh Nizam. It is interesting to note that its first printed edition appeared in Calcutta. The Fatawa Kazikhan which is generally referred to for brevity's sake as the Khaniyyah was prepared in the 12th century. It is also a standard work and a *vade mecum* of judges and *muftis*. It furnishes a treasure of curious information on the social condition of the Musalmans in the middle ages. Kazikhan has the merit of restricting himself only to two views in cases of doubt where a plurality of opinion is generally current. This work also was first appreciated by the British in so far as it was printed in Calcutta in 1835 in four volumes. The Fatawa Bazzasiya is a reliable work of the 15th centuary. I do not know if it was published previous to the undated Egyptian edition of the Fatawa Alamgiri on the margin of which it is printed.

No Preference for Cow.

It would be most interesting not merely to Musalmans to go into details with these authorities. It may be sufficient for the present to show that in the first place, no preference whatever is shown to the cow as a sacrificial animal. The animal par excellence to offer is the camel. One of our authorities says that it is preferable to kill a cow in sacrifice and not a sheep, because, a cow can be purchased by a number of people jointly, and the religious merit of the sacrifice accrue due to each of the partners equally and not in proportion to his investment. On the other hand, partnership in the sacrifice of smaller animals has no religious reward The important passages bearing on the question so far as I have studied in these texts, are not more than five. However, in the absence of an index to these texts edited in the east, even the exhaustive tables of contents fail to give one the satisfaction of having consulted all the noteworthy views. The Fatawa Alamgiri in particular has so exhaustively drawn on previous authorities that, speaking with all reserve, I should be surprised, if it has lomitted cognisance of the opinion of any previous jurist of note belonging to the Hanafi school.

Not enjoined by Law.

It is pretty clear that the sacrifice of the cow is not particularly enjoyed by the Islamic religious law. But an academical question of high importance rises as to the degree of weight which has to be attached to practice or customary law which has acquired the sanction of tradition. For it cannot be denied that there are usages among the Musalmans which are not laid down as obligatory in the Qoran, but to which the believers cling with the tenacity demanded by an unequivocal verse in the holy book. Developing the hypothetical argument of the advocate of cow sacrifice, it is competent even to a pious Musalman to question, whether in case of a conflict of opinion between the injunction of the Qoran and the sanction of the customary law, the former or the latter is to prevail. For amazing as it may appear, Islam has undergone the same torturing spiritual trials which, to think of a recent analogous case, so profoundly disturbed the Parsis. There is no question but that the Parsi religion enjoins proselytism. But in view of the wholly altered social environment of the community, conversion to Parsism was held invalid by the late eminent judge Davar. Precisely, similarly before Islam had outlived one century there were composed polemical treatises to to uphold customs, too firmly rooted in the social fabric, to demonstrate that the *sunna* or the practical conduct of certain holy men and not the letter of the Qoran was decisive. The exact text is *al sunna kazidya alal Qoran wa laysa al Quoran hikim alal sunna*, that is, the custom is the judge over the Qoran and not the Qoran the judge over practice. A jurisconsult of credit of the second century, Shaybani, replied in the affirmative when questioned, whether or not an ordinance of the Sunna abrogated the Qoran. And it strikes us as amazing that an authority of the Imam Shafi finds nothing extraordinary in the dictum of Shaybani.

Invulnerable Position of Custom.

But the invulnerable position of custom remained almost unaffected in the early history of Musalman fraternity in some cases, where popular prejudice tacitly ignored both the Qoran and the practice

(Continued in Column 4.)

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True abstract from the memorandum Nos. 963, 1906 and 2024 of 14-8 issued by Dr. L. L. Joshi, M.D., B.Sc., D.T.M., F.C.S., Municipal Analyaist, Bombay, on 8-8-19, 8-11-19 and 6-11-19 writes:—

Sp. gravity 1033; 1016 and 1015 colour, pale yellow; reaction, acid; indican, nil; albumen, nil, sugar, nil.

RAO BAHADUR KESHAVLAL G. TRIVADY, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Bombay Presidency (and Chief Revenue Officer, Junagadh State), writes:—It gives me great pleasure to testify to the efficacy of the Medicines of Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, DIABETES SPECIALIST of Madras I was under his treatment for six weeks in course of which the specific gravity of Urine fell from 1038 to 1015 degrees, and sugar which was considerable in the beginning, became always most imperceptible—which means a wonderful cure of the obstinate disease which had baffled the treatment of many Doctors and Physicians before. I recommend him to all suffering from the bad disease for the rare quality of his drugs which seem to be purely vegetable drugs.

Mr. N. K. KARODE, Chemical Analyser, Junagadh State, writes on 2nd December, 1918:—I am glad to certify that Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, treated Rao Bahadur Keshavlal G. Trivadi in 1916 for Diabetes and effected cure in the course of about six weeks. At the commencement of the treatment the Sp. Gr. of his urine was 1038 and it gradually fell to 1015 and accordingly the quantity of sugar also decreased and came down almost to normal. Dr. S. R. Iyengar's treatment seems to consist of native drugs and the effect is marvellous. I am of opinion that anybody suffering from this disease should take benefit of Dr. Iyengar's treatment.

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Friday, January 16, 1920.

SIR GEORGE LLOYD'S DUTY

To-day is the sixteenth day of the great mill strike. And if there ever was a time during the last fortnight when the prospect of an amicable and satisfactory settlement seemed most distant it is to-day. We stated on a previous occasion that, in allowing the situation to assume a grave aspect, the mill-owners had shown themselves to be deaf to the voice of humanity, not to speak of reason, justice and fair play. It is painful as well as hard to say this of any body of men. It is the more painful to say so because we know that there are a few mill-owners who are anxious to be just to their employees. But, having regard to the prevailing abnormal economic distress which is the determining cause of the strike, the callous indifference shown by the mill-owners just before the strike to the necessity of giving prompt and adequate relief to the workers, and, above all, having regard to the tremendous prosperity of the textile industry, we have felt it our duty to emphasise the irrational, obstinate and inhuman attitude of the mill-owners. The truth of our remark was demonstrated when the Secretary of the Mill-owners' Association was asked to declare, on behalf of the mill-owners, that "the issue was clear, namely, whether or not the whole industry should be at the mercy of a few malcontents who form but a very small minority of the general body of operatives." And this declaration, be it noted, was made on the day after the strikers had in several meeetings held at different centres in the City formulated their demands! And the truth of our remark will further be brought home to every right-thinking man by the uncompromising manner in which the mill-owners have rejected the offer of the Bombay Settlement Committee to agree to a discussion of the strikers' demands between the latter and the General Committee of their Association.

On previous occasions we have shown that the right and just thing that the mill-owners could do to end the strike was to accept the demands of the strikers in a spirit of prompt generosity. The next best thing for them to do was readily to accept the offer of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar's Committee. For that Committee fully satisfied their chief complaint that there was no definiteness about the strikers' demands. The Committee has been slow in completing the task it had undertaken but, as a study of the letter which it has addressed to the Mill-owners' Association will show, it has accomplished it adequately and well. Its title to speak on behalf of the strikers cannot be questioned after the thorough and constitutional methods it has adopted in ascertaining the demands of the strikers through public meetings and subsequent discussion with the duly authorised representatives of the strikers. There never was any uncertainty as to the demands and the value of the work which Sir Narayan Chandavarkar's Committee has done lies in this that it fully exposes the hollowness of the mill-owners' plea that the strikers did not know what they had struck for as well as in the fact that it brings into relief the terribly desperate state of economic helplessness which drove the men to strike. Having, therefore, no excuse to justify their obstinate attitude the mill-owners have taken refuge in the ancient, futile and foolish shibboleth of prestige and require that the strikers must first return to work before their demands can be considered. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar's Committee has attempted to answer the plea that no notice of the strike was given, by seeking to apportion the blame between society and the mill-owners. The Committee has taken a very charitable view of the attitude of the mill-owners. But it is a view which, we believe, is not warranted. Many things can be explained away on the ground of the unorganised condition of the workers. But not this strike. It was inevitable. It was not precipitated by rashness. The men were driven to it—as a starving man is driven to death—by the irresistible force of economic helplessness and the callous indifference of their employers to their need of relief at a time of unprecedentedly prosperous condition of the industry itself. It is hard to say whether it was the despair of economic helplessness that supervened or the indifference of the mill-owners. It is enough that the indifference of the employers was the cause of the despair of the workers.

That the cost of living at present is abnormal is undisputed. That the wages of the strikers are insufficient for the present times is undisputed. That the mill industry was never more prosperous in its history than it is to-day is undisputed. What is it that prevents the mill-owners from drawing the men to themselves by a gesture of humanity? Nothing but the recalcitrance induced by a life-long habit of slave-driving—the sweated workers in our mills are not treated much better than the slaves of old—and the conceit born of ever-accumulating riches earned not by the sweat of the brow. The excuse is offered that the mill-owners are afraid that if they yield now, they will have to yield next time and so on. This is not a new fear. It is an old story. But the fear is, as it always has been, a mere camouflage—and, if real, groundless. For what are the strikers, and what is their demand? They are human beings who have hitherto been kept deprived of their birthrights. They are struggling not for profits and luxuries, but for what will not at once secure but merely help them in the struggle for securing a minimum of decent life. They have never known luxury. Therefore, their action—even if there is a strike again—can never be motived by lust of power and ambition. They do not think of winning a victory over their "masters," but always of their food, rent, and clothes. The wrong with the mill-owners is that they have never realised and do not to-day realise this human tragedy of thousands of men toiling from day to day, allowing their women and children to sweat from day to day to create fortunes for a few who will grudge them the means of securing a minimum of decent life, much less a small share in their prosperity. And in failing to realise this the mill-owners have failed to act as responsible men. They have misused the immense power which society has entrusted to them of controlling the lives of thousands of men. In a properly constituted society no human being would be allowed to possess such powers over another. But that power exists only on the sufferance of society, however imperfectly constituted it may be. Society must now assert itself. The Government represent society. And the Government must now exert the authority which is always reserved to them to secure justice in the interests of society. We trust Sir George Lloyd will at once intervene and we have no doubt the citizens of Bombay, if necessary, will also give public expression to their opinion emphatically and immediately and strengthen the hands of his Excellency in taking whatever steps are deemed necessary to secure the satisfaction of the reasonable and just demands of the strikers.

THE JAIL COMMISSIONS IN INDIA—III.

In the last article we referred to the question of segregation of several classes of convicted persons. We wish to-day to refer to the very important class known as juvenile offenders. Experience has taught those interested in prison reform that the task of reforming men and women who have been to jail several times is extremely difficult. But the chances of saving the young are many, and, if rightly used, can be very fruitful. This is a branch of penology that has received special attention in England and other countries in the West. In 1902 what is known as the Borstal System was established. At Borstal prison, near Rochester, a number of prisoners between 16 and 21, known as juvenile-adults who were under sentence of not less than twelve months, were gathered together. They were subjected to a special set of rules, designed to encourage reformation, and, on discharge were assisted to obtain employment by a philanthropic body called the Borstal Association. In 1903 the system was extended to Dartmoor. The Prevention of Crimes Act of 1908, provides for the establishment of special Borstal institutes for industrial training and reclamation of juvenile-adult offenders, whom the court may in certain cases sentence to detention under penal discipline for not less than one or more than three years. Such persons are kept under supervision for six months after their discharge. We are not surprised that such detention is preferred to imprisonment. A criminal authority writes in this connection: "In one aspect it is a reward for committing a crime. Boys are taken from want, placed in an institution where they receive education, are put to agreeable work, can earn gratuities and promotion and are taught a trade; after this, employment is found for them, and if the wages earned at first are not enough, the deficiency is supplied to make the wage up to a living one until such time as the boy may be able to support himself." We are concerned mainly with the reformation of the juvenile-adult, and if the State can make him a worthy citizen, instead of allowing him to serve a term of imprisonment which will embitter his soul for ever and turn him into a danger to society, then the care and expense are worth while. Now in India, we believe, this question ought to receive far more attention than has been given to it,

It is gratifying to see that in some provinces an attempt has been made to establish some such system. For instance, in the Madras Presidency, there is a jail at Tanjore for adolescents. At the beginning of the year, 211 convicts remained in confinement, 312 were admitted, making a total of 523 adolescents dealt with. The reclamation of youthful offenders is the chief aim of the institution. The special features are classes giving elementary education in the different vernaculars, physical and moral training, study of agriculture in theory and practice and the teaching of select industries. In connection with this jail, we are told that "endeavours are being made to enlist the sympathy and cooperation of public-spirited gentlemen to act as probation officers for the adolescent prisoners released from the district jail to watch their career and to make them useful members of society." As an experiment, five prisoners who had completed about half their term were released and their conduct in the occupations in which they are employed is reported to be good. In Bengal similar attempts are being made in the Alipore Jail, and after a great deal of trouble it has been made possible to found an After-Care Association in Calcutta, which has found work for several boys on their release! In the Lahore Borstal Jail good work has been done, and it is pleasing to note that the management of the Dhariwal Mills has offered permanent employment on their release to juvenile prisoners sent to work there, as well as instructions in higher and more remunerative forms of labour. In our own Presidency beginning has been made and Colonel Banatvala has reported very favourably of the results obtained by the Borstal Juvenile Gaol at Dharwar. He says that the prisoner is susceptible to good influences if early brought under them. The Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society and the Salvation Army have done excellent work. We refer to these cases with particular pleasure, for they are an evidence that the authorities are not indifferent to the question. At the same time, we are convinced that there is room for much improvement. It ought to be possible to take every juvenile offender into some such institution, and no expense should be spared in providing adequate accommodation. This is the responsibility of the Government, but the responsibility of the public comes in connection with that part of the scheme which seeks to care for the offenders after their release. It is a great opening for social work. No stone ought to be left unturned by the public in pressing this reform on the Government and they, on their part, ought to be prepared to cooperate in the after-care of these classes.

The subject of industrial work in the jails is a most important one, and it must be agreed by all that it is far more sensible to give a man some work which is remunerative rather than put him to the old "treadmill" type of punishment In our Indian prisons the industrial side has been considerably developed, and for the most part the conditions are not altogether unsatisfactory. But we think that far more consideration might be given to the reformatory aspect of this work. It is true the kind of work available is necessarily limited, but with a little organisation, it would be possible for the authorities to develop the industrial side so that provision could be made for prisoners to render service to the jail, thus paying for their support, and at the same time, learning something which will be of service to them after they leave the jail. We are anxious, above all things, to reform the criminal, and there is no better way than the placing in his hands a means of livelihood It appears useless to set a man to a task for which he is not fitted and by which he will have no opportunity, on his release, to profit. In many jails provision is made for the education of the prisoners in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and libraries are provided for those who love reading. But the education ought to go further, and as far as possible the prisoners should be put to work for which they are suited, and in which they are likely to make progress, and wisely guided. Industries in jails have been looked upon mainly as a help towards the maintenance of the institution, but it is time we began to look upon the education of the offender as the primary thing to be considered, even in the organisation of the various prison industries. Even though the cost to the exchequer may be heavier, it is an expenditure which would be more than justified if it resulted in turning out a large number of men and women who would in future be assets to the country, instead of burdens. In our next article we shall refer to the question of punishments which is a matter that cannot be left as it stands at present.

Notes of the Day.

America and the Allies.

The decision of President Wilson to convene the League of Nations in Paris is one of those steps taken on individual responsibility, which have alienated American sympathy from the projects of the President. The meeting is intended to be purely informal, but it will inaugurate the work of the Committees connected with the League; formal the committees cannot be, because the future of the Covenant is in a state of suspended inanimation in America. President Wilson's action is not likely to conciliate Republican opinion in America, and his offer to convene the League in anticipation of the consent of the Senate is a pure venture of faith. Instead of running the presidential election on the issue of the League of Nations, the President is now prepared to have a referendum on the question, to be completed in the course of two months. If Mr. Wilson is defeated we may expect his resignation; if he is successful, he will be able to force the Senate into assent. The step is the most definite counter-move Mr. Wilson has offered yet, to the challenge of the Senate. Whatever be the view of America, we are growing sceptical of the trust of the Allies in the League of Nations; and the sacrifice or annexationist Imperialism which is inseparable from faith in the League, is not a prominent characteristic in their Near East settlements. The "Times of India" enters a freezing protest against indefinite annexation of Turkish possessions by Britain, but makes an exception in favour of Mesopotamia, because evacuation would apparently leave it ownerless. As to the attraction of Mesopotamia, it was Lord Birkenhead who enlarged on the profits of exploitation as a good return for the entire war-investments of the Empire. If Mesopotamia is made out to be an unwelcome acquisition for lack of a claimant, the only principle to guide the Allies is the test of past proprietorship.

Fiume.

There are indications that the adventure of D'Annunzio will not be accepted by Britain and France as the final criterion for the disposition of the Adriatic question. Britain and France want the creation of Fiume as a neutral entity on the lines of Danzig. Danzig is a free port under international guarantees. The plan will not conciliate D'Annunzio, for he did not want to return to the recreations of aviation without making it the possession of Italy. The Adriatic islands which the Italians for strategic and commercial reasons, coveted are to be divided, according to Britain and France, among Italy, Jugo-Slavia and Fiume. The crucial question is the fate of Fiume. If Italy assents to the independence of Fiume in spite of the aspirations of chauvanists, it will be a great advantage. The majority in the Italian Parliament is now Socialist and if they assent to the abandonment of Fiume, it will be a great victory to the cause of the principle of arbitration in preference to war. But the recognition of Fiume must be thoroughly guaranteed, beyond a peradventure, as President Wilson used to say.

Negotiations after Rejection.

The cessation of the last British Railway Strike was understood to be a truce, because it was not recognised as a final settlement. The Government offer has again been rejected by the men, though Mr. Thomas advised acceptance in spite of its inadequacy. It is the temper of the men more than that of leaders which is material in the attitude of organised unions. Though the men have rejected the offer and are ready for a trial of strength, it is satisfactory to note that negotiations are being busily carried on with the Minister of Transport. On the last occasion, the strike was precipitated through the tactlessness of Sir Eric Geddes. It was tactlessness, because what the men took as the final breach in negotiations, had subsequently to be explained as a temporary offer. The position now is that after an amicable interview with the Minister of Transport, the representatives of the N. U. R. are to bargain with the Cabinet. If Government show a real desire to reopen discussion, the struggle is not likely to be brought to an acute form. Everything now depends on the tractability of the Cabinet.

Help the Mother!

We draw the attention of our readers to a letter of Lady Lloyd appearing elsewhere on a Scheme of promoting the Children's Welfare Exhibition. The collection of pearls for a subsequent raffle will we hope be monetarily advantageous, though, of course, we have to recognise the existence of a section of people who invariably object to schemes of subscription in which the chances of fortune engage the interest of people. The Children's Welfare Exhibition which is being organised by Lady Lloyd deserves public support, and we are sure support will not be niggardly in Bombay. The problem of maternity and child-rearing is most important in India, and we shall not rest happy till a comprehensive scheme of help to mothers, who deserve material assistance, is organised. For, the evil of infant-mortality, so high in India, may be one of ignorance, but it is mainly that of languishing vitality. We published yesterday an article by Judge Heiry Neil on Mothers' Pensions. Instead of institutional help for children, America gives direct aid to deserving mothers, and it is an object which we shall do well to keep in prospect. Desultory aid based on the motive of charity, will not reach far. While we commend the efforts of Lady Lloyd, the very limitations of her endeavour remind us of the vastness of the problem to be tackled. We wish well of the enterprise, but then, after all we have the institution of State-help on the exemplary model which Judge Neil discusses, if we are to wait very long for State endowment of motherhood itself?

CONGRESS DEPUTATION

Under the joint auspicies of the Indian Home Rule League Bombay Branch, the Bombay National Union and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, there will be a public meeting at Shantaram's Chawl to-day, at 6-30 p.m., (S.T.) to accord public reception to the Hon. Mr. Khaparde, the Hon. Mr. Patel and Dr. Sathaye, the members of the Congress Deputation returned from England this morning. Mr. Tilak will preside on the occasion.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

FIRST MEETING NEXT WEEK.

CONVENED BY PRESIDENT WILSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Jan. 15.

PARIS.—The League of Nations is being convened by President Wilson next week. The meting will be public and will be somewhat informal. It is not considered an official inauguration, but is being held in order to permit the committees connected with the League to begin work. The British and French Governments have submitted plan Sir Nithi as basis for discussion, suggesting the creation of Fiume as a separate neutral entity on the lines of Dantzig and distributing the islands between Italy, Jugo-Slavia and the City of Fiume.

PEACE TREATY.

PRESIDENT WILSON FAVOURS REFERENDUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Jan. 15.

"The Times" learns from Washington that President Wilson favours immediate referendum on Peace Treaty, the machinery for which could be applied within two months.

MUTINY AT ARAGOSSA.

LOYAL TROOPS CRUSH RISING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Jan. 15.

A Madrid message announces mutiny the artillery barracks at Aragossa, where officer and a sergeant were murdered, loy troops crushed the rising. Syndicalist, the instigator, was killed.

ANONYMOUS DONATION TO NATIONAL DEBT.

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 5 p.m., Jan. 15.

An anonymous correspondent writes to the "Times" that he has authorised the Treasury to cancel the bonds valued at a hundred and twenty thousand sterling, a substantial portion of his fortune as a contribution to the National debt because the expenditure on War helped to preserve his estate, and he was unable to serve personally.

A PALACE OF WOMEN.

INTERNATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL.

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 5 p.m., Jan. 15.

A Palace of Women, estimated to cost on million, is projected as in international memorial to women in connection with war. A site has been provisionally secured on the river near Parliament and it is intended that building shall be a world centre for dissemination of information regarding all phases women's activity.

CABLE ITEMS.

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 5 p.m., Jan. 15.

The King's national roll now contains the names of 9,500 firms, which have undertake to employ the disabled men.

W. RAILWAY STRIKE.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE. Jan. 14.

The strike situation on the North-West Railway remains unchanged.

Representatives of all grades of employet waited on the Agent at Lahore yesterday, their request being increased of fifty per cent on 1913 scale of salries. The conferenc lasted over four hours, and it was settle that each grade should prepare its scale o proposed increase and lay also their grievances, if any, before the authorities on understanding that they would receive im mediate consideration. The men, thereupon left quite contented and there is no indication of further developments. The staff a Bhatinda, who followed the lead of Saharanpur and struck work, wired to th authorities asking if in the event of thei resuming work their action would be over looked and their demands considered. The were told that nothing to work. But whether they actually returned to work. But whether they have accepted terms or not is not yet definitely known.

Official and Personal.

His Excellncy the Governor is pleased to reappoint the Hon. Sir George Carmichael, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., to be Vice-President of his Council.

Lord and Lady Sinha, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Lord Meston, the Hon. Mr. Bhupendranath Basu and Captain W. B. Shakespear have arrived at Government House, Bombay.

IN GRIP OF FAMINE.

PETROGRAD—A DESERTE CITY.

STOPPAGE OF WATER SUPPLY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 15.

Professor Zeidler, President of the Russia Red Cross, who has investigated the condition of Petrograd, declares that owing to the want of fuel the capital is becoming a desert. Terrific famine reigns in the city and if th unfortunate population was not already accustomed to feed on what people in normal circumstances would never eat the inhabitants would be literally without food. Water supply has been stopped owing to the shortage of fuel and the inhabitants draw water from Neva or canals. Epidemics are widespread. They include spotted Typhus and Spanish influenza with various complications. There are no medicines whatever, and only four hospitals are open. The authorities are powerless to guard public safety and gangs of robbers prevail in the destroyed quarters of the city. The only hope of the wretched inhabitants says the Professor is that death may put an end to their sufferings. They no longer resist the violence of the Bolsheviks or blame other nations for not saving them from torments. They cherish no more hopes of being saved and put no more hope in what th Spring may bring but wait only for death to deliver them.

DEFENCE OF ODESSA.

RUMANIAN FORCE MARCHING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Jan. 15.

The "Morning Post" learns from Warsa that a strong Rumanian force is marching o Odessa, to defend it against the Bolsheviks Several Polish divisions have been ordered march through Volhynia to relieve Kieff.

ALLIED WARSHIPS AT ODESSA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 15.

Six Allied warships have arrived at Odessa Their presence has reassured the population and it is probable that the town will be defended if the Bolsheviks attack it.

ADMINISTRATION OF SYRIA.

REPORTED DIVISION CONFIRMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD Jan. 15.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent wires:—

The information reported last week in regard to the administration of Syria has now been confirmed by a semi-official statement issued here. The French have taken over the administration of Cilecia Lebanon Beirut Tripoli and Alexandretta whilst the Arabs have taken over the four cities of Damascus Aleppo ctes and Nama. All British troops have now been withdrawn from the area and he is expected to arrive authority of the British Commander-in-Chief is confined to Palestine.

The news hos been received from Emir Faisul in Paris and he is expected to arrive here in about a fortnight's time on his way back to Damascus.

CHIEF JUSTICE FOR LAHORE.

PLEA FOR IMPORTATION FROM HOME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 14.

Referring to the resolution passed by th Lahore High Court Bar Association regarding the appointment of the Chief Justice of the Punjab High Court, the "C. and M. Gazette" says:—

There is a large body of opinion in the Punjab which hopes to see the appointment of the Chief Justice from "Home" direct. All other High Court Benches, it writes, have been reinforced in this way by appointments from "Home" and the present seems an excellent opportunity of securing th same advantage for Lahore High Court. It is no reflection on any court in India to suggest that it stands to gain by the presence on the Bench of Judges, who bring to their new duties the experience gaind in English Courts.

GENTLE PRESS ACT!

RS. 2,000 FROM WEEKLY IN EMBRYO

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 15.

Security of Rs. 2,000 has been demanded from Mr. Shamlal Nehru, for keeping a printing press and publishing an English weekly the "Democrat." The declaration was filed as early as December 12, but, thanks to the rigours of Red Tapism, it took the authorities nearly a month to dispose of the matter. The Magistrate, in the communique demanding the security, states, I regret the order was not passed earlier, because papers were late in coming back to me.

ANTI-INDIAN CAMPAIGN BEGUN.

RIGHTS OF LAND-OWNERSHIP MENACED.

AN ASTOUNDING JUDGMENT.

MR. GANDHI'S APPEAL.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi. has forwarded the following to the Press:—

The following is the extension of a cable received by me from Mr. Aswat, Chairman of the British Indian Association Transvaal, regarding Krugersdorp Municipality vs. Dadoo Ltd., referred to in the memorandum presented to the Union Premier:—

"Court has set aside transfers. Held formation Indian companies purpose of acquiring fixed property illegal. Declared transfers so obtained *fra dem legis*, saying that legislation cannot be laughed at Section 130. Gold Law intended to prevent indiscriminate mingling coloured Europeans. Further judgment Potchefstroom under Local Ordinance 91 1912 Magistrate upholds Council's contention Asiatic presence causes annoyance and detriment to European commerce and on that ground holds Indians as undesirable. Both judgments ruination community. Appeals noted. Europeans tendering, Local Government Commission specialising Indian question urging complete autonomy Municipalities. Make representations proper quarters immediately. Association prays hold meetings throughout India. New Act 3 no protection even to old companies and traders. Position most precarious strenuous action imperative for the sak of saving community."

An eye-opener.

This cablegram cannot fail to disconcert those who have at all studied the South African question for, as Mr. Aswat says, it is calculated to undo even the little that the new Act was claimed to accomplish. The Dadoo Ltd. is an old established Indian company in Krugersdorp. It holds extensive landed property in that township and the meaning of the cablegram is that the transfers registered in the name of the company of landed properties are illegal, because, as the court seems to have extended, the transaction was in fraud of the law and that legislation could not be laughed at. I wish to say nothing regarding the propriety of the judgment or the reasoning on which it seems to be based. I wish merely to point out to the public the astounding results that can flow from this judgment. Thousands of pounds worth of landed property is registered in the names of companies in which Indians enjoy a dominating position. If the judgment stands, every one of these companies will become dispossessed of the land they have occupied for years, land which they have acquired openly and under legal advice and which has been registered in the Land Registry Office. With the full knowledge of all the circumstances by the Registrars, and only last year when the new Disabling Act was passed by the South African Legislature, we were told that the holding of land in this manner prior to the 31st July last would not be affected by the legislation and in justification of the measures we were told by all the speakers in the Union Assembly that the legislation would protect existing companies and mortgages. The judgment in question comes, therefore, as an eye-opener. I venture to submit that even if the judgment is sound, it evidently frustrates the intention of the legislature and deprives Indians of rights they have enjoyed without question for years past. I hold that the impending doom must be averted even if it is to be dons by special legislation as was done in 1914 in connection with the legal recognition of Indian marriages.

"Undesirable."

The second point raised in the cablegram refers to a magisterial judgment and it means that Indians as Indians may be declared as undesirable not on ground of insanitation or immorality but because they compete with the European traders to their detriment. If this doctrine were to hold good, not a single Indian can engage in any trade whatever in South Africa. It is evident that the anti-Asiatic atmosphere created in the Transvaal by the agitation against British Indian settlers in South Africa is beginning to affect even the courts of law.

The third point raised in the cable refers to the Commission that is now going on in South Africa, regarding the proposed extension of the power of the Municipalities. Ordinarily, one can only welcome any extension of powers being given to municipalities, but in South Africa and the other Dominions in the Empire such extension often means, as in the present instance, the power oppress the unrepresented classes domiciled in those Dominions, and it, therefore, proves not a blessing but a curse to those who are not enfranchised. Indians in the Transvaal and the Free State possess neither the political nor the Municipal franchse. In Natal and at the Cape they do in a limited manner but In no way so as to affect Municipal policy or to be able to assert themselves.

Cal to Government of India."

Sir Benjamin Robertson will presently sail for South Africa. His diplomatic talent and his trusteeship will be taxed to the utmost before he secures not only a full status for the Indians in South Africa but even a tolerably respectable footing for them, to secure, i.e., to say, the right to trade and own landed property without restriction save such as are common to all as well in theory as in practice. One can only hope that the Government of India will speak to the Union Government in no uncertain terms on this question, and that the public and the Press will strengthen their hands in this matter of vital importance, involving the bread and butter of thousands of Indian settlers in far off South Africa who are engaged in an unequal struggle.

MILL-OWNERS AND RACE DETERIORATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—When the strike of mill-hands still continues, the following few lines will not be out of place in your valued columns.

Mr. Editor,—You really deserve congratulation from each and every man who possess feelings for the country's welfare, for taking side of labour class rather than rich millowners, because the future of the country depends on Industries and Industries on labour class. It is really shocking to see that the mill owners always in defending their case repeat the parrot cry "They are getting sufficient wages to meet necessaries of life and living." But what will they say when I put the following before them?

I take the following from "Studies in Psychology of Sex," Vol. VI, by Hamlock Ellis.

"In the opinion of medical officers of health who are in the best position to form an opinion, about one half of infants' mortality, roughly speaking, is absolutely preventable.—Infantile mortality is an economic question, and that with improvement in wages it would cease.' The employment of married women greatly diminishes the poverty of family but nothing can be worst for the welfare of women as mother or for the welfare of her child. Furthermore author observes: "The fundamental need of the pregnant woman is rest. Without a large degree of maternal rest there can be no puericulture" (culture of child after birth which includes culture for reproduction, preservation and the amelioration of the human race). "Every working woman is entitled to rest during the last three months of her pregnancy. To-day the dregs of the human species—the blind, the deaf-mute, the degenerate, nervous, the vicious, the idiotic, the imbecile, the cretins and epileptics—are better protected than pregnant women of labour class."

Do the millowners includes this vital necessary in their parrot cry "necessaries of life and living?" Or even have they ever taken this most essential question into consideration? Are they not responsible to some extent, if not altogether, for the infant mortality and degeneration in labour class on whose puericulture and civilization the welfare of the country depends.

I can quote numbers of authorities and can prove that, to great extent, if not altogether, the owners of mills and other factories, where women are employed and where the wages are low, are answerable for infantile mortality and degeneration in labour class but the question being of large space in the valued column of Bombay Chronicle I therefore will cease here to-day and will pen the subject on some future occasion if Mr. Editor will show courtesy.—Yours, etc.,

SEARCHING EYES.

COAL SHORTAGE.

DUE TO WHAT?

FEW CONTRARY OPINIONS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 3 p.m., Jan. 15.

The seriousness of the coal shortage has been accentuated by the gale holding up the work of the steamers. Many depots in London and provincial towns are without stocks. The scarcity is most marked in coal exporting centres of Swansea and Jarrow, where the poor are suffering from a fuel famine. Many works in the Swansea district are temporarily closing down. The Municipality of Liverpool is opening yards to supply the poor. The coal merchants attribute the shortage to coal owners neglecting domestic consumers in favour of industrial undertakings and export on which profits are larger, but the Coal Association in a statement issued last night, declared that the shortage was due to seasonal difficulties.

(Continued from Column 6).

Europe and America the workmen should, no doubt, be paid an adequate wage, but adequate was to mean just that much as would be justified when compared with the standard of life to which the workmen of any particular country were used. The same high authorities further lay down that to pay anything like a low wage than that, was an evil for apparent reasons. It was at the same time asserted by the same authorities that a wage higher than that which was adequate in comparison to the standard of life of the workmen, was equally an evil, because it generally resulted in the workmen absenting themselves from work for a number of days in a month, and mis-using this money particularly in countries where labour was illiterate and ignorant. The question that should be asked at this juncture, while the demand of the workmen for higher wages is being considered, is whether, our Bombay workmen are adequately paid according to the standard of life to which they are used, or whether, they are not over-paid.

Proceeding further he said:

The poorer classes no doubt suffer most through this rise in prices and if more production happens to be the remedy, then submit, we might be on the wrong tract. If we at these times, try to lower the number of working hours before making adequate provision for getting the same level of production, if not more, through the combined operation of labour-saving machinery and extra exertion on part of our workmen towards production. Both the mill-owners and work-managers complain that our workmen work in a too leisurely fashion and waste a good part of the day in loitering. No less a friend of labouring classes than the late Mr. Keir Hardy is reported to have expressed his surprise on this laxity, which, according to the great labourites, could not be tolerated for a day in Lancashire Mills. I should urge therefore those well-meaning and sincere gentlemen who are advocating the cause of the strikers, to impress on our workmen the fact that this laxity made it considerably difficult for the industry to reduce the working hours of the day materially and that if they were to guarantee to make up for one or two hours' reduction in the day by increased exertion and carry out their promise, the question of shortening of the day would become a much more easier problem.

STANDARD OF LIVING.

The next remedy which suggests itself is that steps should be taken immediately to raise the standard of living of workmen which at the present moment is that of the lowest. It is a mistake to think that the raising of the wages will of itself result in the raising of the standard among that class of people which is ignorant and backward as our working classes unfortunately are. The raising of the standard of living is acknowledged to be the first step, and the rise in the wages are said generally to follow and not to precede this phenomenon. The rise in wages without a corresponding rise in the standard of living results only in the loss of efficiency and in the reduction of production. But the rise in the standard of living creates an incentive in the minds of workmen to work with greater zeal with a view to earn more wages. Spread of elementary education among the children of the working classes is the first step towards this rise in the standard of living the fruits of which will no doubt, be reaped by the future generations. With regard to the adult labour, lectures and simple conversations by the intellectual classes who are taking interest in their welfare may do an amount of good. In course of these lectures and conversations, which may be supplemented by magic lantern slides and other attractions, efforts should be made to make the workmen realise the well-known fact that under the present conditions of society, the interests of labour and capital should, as far as possible, harmonise and that they should both cooperate in the work of production. They should be made to understand that the higher wage has to be earned, and that unreasonable demands for high wages re-act both on capital and labour. It should be made clear to those ignorant men that to an industrialist, labour is not cheap simply because he has to pay less towards production in proportion to the wage paid which has to be taken into account. The workmen in America are paid the highest wage of any other workmen in the world because they fully realise this factor and are thus the most efficient workmen in the world. Their production is so high compared to the wage paid to them that they are cheaper in comparison to the workmen of other countries from both economic and industrial standpoints. This efficiency of the American workmen is said to be due to the high standard of living, their appreciation of various industrial factors and their education.

Arrangements may also be made by both the mill-owners as well as public bodies to house these workmen in decquate hygienic quarters. The experiments of housing them separately in chawls bought by individual mill-owners has unfortunately failed owing to the peculiar social systems of joint family living which is preferred by many of our working classes.

BOMBAY MILL STRIKE

NO IMPROVEMENT IN SITUATION

MILL-OWNERS' NOTICE TO MEN.

As announced before, yesterday the mill owners got a notice posted at their respective mills informing the operatives that their wages for December will be paid ten days after their resumption of the work. This notice, it seems, added fuel to the fire. The poor workers whom need and want forced to take the step so unwillingly are told that even the wages for the days they have worked would not be paid unless they returned to work unconditionally. Consequently demonstrations were made near many of the mills after the notice was stuck.

AT PAREL.

At Tardeo about 1,000 strikers assembled near the Manekji Petit Mills and the bystanders in them, began to throw stones at the mills and in the street and one of the stones hurt an old Parsi passerby. Inspector Powar apprehending serious disturbance telephoned to the temporary police headquarters at Jacob Circle whereupon a squadron of Highlanders and police constables appeared at the spot, dispersed the men and made a few arrests.

AT SUPARI BAGH ROAD.

Another slight disturbance took place at Supari Bagh Road. A crowd of operatives collected near the Jacob Sasson Mills and some of them put a heap of stones on the tramway lines and some petted stones. On an information being sent a band of police men came from Jacob Circle and dispersed them. A few arrests were made here too.

AT R. I. M. DOCKYARD.

In reply to the application made by the workmen of the Royal Indian Marine Dockyards asking for bonus and increment of pay, the following notice over the signature of the Director Royal Indian Marine, was posted at the gate of the Dockyard yesterday:—

"The Director has received and considered the letter, dated the 11th January, 1920, from certain Dockyard employees asking for bonus of one month's pay and an increase of 4 annas a day on the wages. As regards bonus the applicants appear to have overlooked the fact that they earn overtime which at the present time amounts to nearly Rs. 5 000 per mensem and this allowance is not granted to those who have received a war bonus of one month's pay although they had to work overtime many hours a day throughout the war.

Further the comparison of the prices of nearly all foodstuffs show that the cost has in some cases fallen since the last increase of wages was granted and where there has been a rise in food-prices it does not amount to more than one anna per *pailly*.

Under the circumstances I regret we can not grant the increases of pay on the war bonus, worked for.

B. E. S. & T. CO.

The result of the deliberations at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company is not made known as yet. It is however, understood that the Board decided to grant an all-round increment of Rs. 5 on the wages of the drivers and conductors in addition to the 25 per cent. famine allowance. The latter did not seem to be satisfied with this concession.

WORKERS' MEETING AT PAREL.

A meeting of the operatives was held on Wednesday evening, under the auspices of the Kamgar Hitavardhak Sabha at the Manekji Hall at Parel. About 400 men were present. Messrs. S. K. Bole and H. A. Talcherkar speaking in Marathi advised them to be peaceful and to keep patience until their demands were settled. They were told, that the Kamgar, Hitawardhak Sabha would, try its level best to win their cause. Mr. Talcherkar asked them also to be prepared to accept the terms even he thought they may be short of exactly what they (strikers) wanted.

STRIKERS' DEMANDS.

SENT TO THE ASSOCIATION.

On behalf of the Bombay Labour Settlement Committee Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, its President, has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Millowners' Association, stating the demands of the mill workers which call for immediate redress to end the strike and requesting the Association to receive on an early date 12 representatives of the Committee to confer on the subject.

BOMBAY STRIKE AND WAGE PROBLEM.

PROF. S. R. DAVAR'S VIEWS.

At the Sydenham College of Commerce public lecture was delivered by Prof. Sorabji R. Davar, Principal of Davar's College of Commerce when Prof. H. L. Kaji of the Sydenham College presided. In course of the lecture the lecturer said that the object aimed at by his lecture was to try and establish two propositions, viz., that:—

(1) the main remedy for the present unsatisfactory labour condition is educating and raising of the standard of living and improvement in the social conditions and prejudices of the workmen.

(2) the raising of the wages prior to that, or without taking the first step, will not only be a temporary make shift, but may result in a serious set-back to the progress of industries in India in competition with outsiders.

The lecturer further added that for the purpose of the lecture his remarks were to be taken as applying to the Bombay Mill Labour only.

The lecturer in course of his lecture said that according to the highest authorities in

(Continued in Column 5.)

MEN MUST FIRST RETURN TO WORK.

MILL-OWNERS' UNCOMPROMISING REPLY.

SETTLEMENT COMMITTEE'S LETTER.

The following are the letters addressed by Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, Kt., President, Bombay Labour Settlement Committee to the Secretary, Bombay. Mill-Owners' Association and the reply received by him thereto:—

To

The Secretary,
Bombay Mill-Owners' Association,
Bombay.

Sir,

On behalf and at the desire of the Bombay Labour Settlement Committee, which has elected me its President, I have the honour to addess this representation to the Committee of your Association and to request your Committee to be good enough to arrange to meet 18 representatives (whose names are given in annexure A hereto) elected by my Committee and by the representatives of the millhands of Bombay for the purpose of conferring with your Committee or any smaller Committee authorised in that behalf on the present situation of the strike of the millhands and arriving if possible, at a solution of it so as to expedite the end of the strike. My Committee will be grateful if your Committee will be pleased to accede to the request and fix a day, hour and place for meeting my Committee and enable it to present to your Committee the case of mill workers with a view to redress.

2. It is necessary at the outset to state for the information of your Committee the circumstances under which my Committee approaches your Association and to clear the ground by pointing out my Committee's authority to act on behalf of the millhands.

3. Some days ago last week a large number of mill workers for whose social welfare the Social Service League of Bombay has been working since its institution in 1911, informally requested some of the workers of the League that the League should intervene in the present situation of the strike and take steps to bring the strike to an end as the vast number of mill workers could not organise themselves and present their case in a regular manner to your Association. The League accordingly appointed a Committee in that behalf but in the meantime other organisations in Bombay viz., the Hindi Majur Sangh (Indian Labour Union), Dadar; Bombay Labour Union, Elphinstone Road; the Bombay Mill Workers' Union, Lower Parel; the Kamgar Hitavardhak Sabha and the Dadar Labour League which had all been working in the matter and also some gentlemen interested in the welfare of the workmen desired that all the organisations should join hands and cooperate by forming one Committee for the purpose, as otherwise there was the likelihood of divided counsels and confused issues prejudicing and delaying in bringing about redress to the millhands. Accordingly on Saturday the 10th instant the representatives of the various organisations and some other gentlemen met at the office of the Social Service League in the Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaum and the Bombay Labour Settlement Committee was formed with me as President and Mr. J. Baptista as Vice-President with the two-fold object: first, to ascertain the demands of the millhands and secondly, to present their case as to those demands to your Association and take the necessary steps to end the strike and prevent its recurrence.

4. Accordingly the Committee so formed arranged for public meetings of the mill workers in the various centres of mill industry in the city on Sunday the 11th instant and on Monday the 12th instant. The public meetings so organised were held as under:—

(1) Dadar, Hansali Tank.
(2) Naigaum.
(3) Poibavdi.
(4) Elphinstone Road, behind Century Mills.
(5) Tardeo, Chikhalwadi, Manaji's chawl.
(6) Lower Parel near Sun Mills.
(7) Opposite Fazulbhoy Mills.
(8) Lower Parel.
(9) New Sewry Road.
(10) Near Britannia Mills, Fergusson Road.

5. At every one of these meeting resolutions were passed by the mill workers assembled, formulating their demands and electing representatives to join my Committee in presenting their case to the Mill-Owners' Association and to endeavour to end the strike.

6. My Committee and the said elected representatives of the mill workers met on Monday the 12th instant, and made a list of their various demands. That list is annexed hereto over my signature Annexure A.

IMMEDIATE AND OTHER DEMANDS.

7. My Committee is aware that the list of demands raises a comparatively large number of questions. I may point out that only some of the demands in the annexed list form on the common ground of the resolutions passed at one and all of the public meetings held on Sunday last under the auspices of my Committee. As to all the demands taken as a whole, it was realised at most of the said public meetings by the millhands' spokesmen that a distinction should be made between the demands which are of immediate urgency and necessity calling for settlement at once to end the present strike and induce and enable the men to resume work at the mills, and demands which may after resumption of work by the mill workers be taken up for considered settlement by your Association in concert and in consultation with an organised and responsible body of representatives of the mill workers. It was felt that not only for the purposes of these latter demands but even more for the more important purpose of devising steps to prevent the recurrences of mill strikes and to bring about mutual harmony of work and aim and interest between the employers of labour and the labourers, it is necessary that a responsible body should be organised which shall be authorised by the mill workers to act in their behalf in case of their grievances arising from time to time and strive to bring redress by official communication with your Association and with Government, if need be, and thereby render strikes unnecessary in future. This question, therefore, it has been thought, can await solution till the immediate necessities of the present strike have been met.

grinds the men and women working in the mills as machines with no opportunities to enjoy the domesticities of life.

Annual Bonus

This demand formed the subject of resolution at one and all of the public meetings held. It is felt that the profits of the mills are due as much to labour as to capital, if not more, and that the workmen are equitably entitled to a substantial share in the bonus arising from those profits.

Notice and Strike Pay,

At all the public meetings the resolutions passed demanded wages for this period. My Committee is aware that two considerations have been pointed out as militating against it, (1) that the men went on strike without any previous notice to the employers and (2) that it is not reasonable to demand wages for a period when the men have not only not worked but refused to work and have by that conduct deprived the mills of income and profit from which alone the wages can come. As against these two considerations, on the other hand it may be urged that if the mill workers have some solid grievances, arising from the hard conditions of life due to high prices and the long and oppressive hours of labour making life miserable, and if, on account of their ignorance and inability to act according to the methods of organised and regular agitation such as mill agents and other educated people are accustomed to take for the purpose of the redress of their grievances, it is Society as a whole, which by doing nothing to lead them aright has left them to the sole alternative of the action of going on strike without either regular previous notice to the employers or without an organised and responsible representation of their grievances. One outstanding fact of the strike is the general complaint of the aloofness of the mill agents—the want of *human touch* on the part of the employers. The feeling the mill workers on this head cannot be better expressed than in the words employed by Sir Robert Hatfield, a large employer mill labour in England.

The Demands

These being the circumstances under which my Committee approaches yours, I am now to state what according to my Committee as authorised by the elected representatives of the mill-workers to whom reference has been made above and the general sense of the millworkers which my Committee has been able to gather from the proceedings and resolutions of the public meetings, are the demands which fall under the first of the two categories mentioned in the foregoing paragraph No. 7. Those demands relate (1) to the wages of the mills-workers, (2) the hours of daily work in the mills, (3) the question of bonus, (4) the question of payment of wages during the period of the present strike. To each of these I will now briefly address myself, with a view to state the case from the point of view of the mill-workers.

Wages

The unanimous feeling of the mill-workers as ascertained by my Committee is that there should be a permanent increase of 50 per cent. and that the present temporary increase of 35 per cent in the wages should be continued so long as the high prices which have ruled for some time past. This proposal is based, so far as the permanent increase in the standard of living which has affected all the classes including the classes of workmen, and which has made Bombay a dear place to live in and maintain a family and be fit for work. As to the temporary increase, the list of prices of foodstuffs and cloth annexed hereto speaks for itself (Annexure C.

Hours of work.

At seven of the public meetings held on Sunday the 11th instant the resolutions proposed were to the effect that the hours of labour shall be 8 (from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.) with the interval of one hour (12 noon to 1 p.m.) for rest. At three public meetings the workmen assembled resolved for 10 instead of 8 hours, it is sorely felt that the present system of 12 hours for men is oppressive, weakens vitality, ruins health, depresses and demoralises home life, and altogether reference to the psychology of strikes." Strikes are hopelessly inefficient way of settling differences. The ones who really suffer are the wives and children at home and it is surely a monstrous act to bring the men to their knees by striking at those he loves best in the world.....to my mind there is not really enough of this round-table discussion between employers and employees. It is the healthiest thing in the world. I have continually discovered that discussion full and unafraid between the men and ourselves not only cleared the air, took the ground from discontent but emboldened the men to state what they wanted and to ask for more". The mill workers in Bombay feel that they have no responsible guidance and that somehow their employers hold aloof instead of cultivating sympathy, mutual understanding and harmony of interest by means of their human touch. It is not for my Committee to say whether and how far this feeling is justified. But there can be no doubt it is there and something should be done to remove it.

I am, therefore, to appeal to your Committee and to ask for the favour of an early reply to the request contained in the first para thereof.

Yours Faithfully,
(Sd.) N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
Committee President,
Bombay Labour Settlement.

ANNEXURE A.

NAMES OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. H. A. Talcherkar, Mr. A. V. Thakkar, Mr. S. K. Bole, Mr. F. G. Ginwalla, Mr. B. N. Motiwalla, Mr. L. B. Nayak, Dr. S. W. Patil, Mr. K. R. Korgaokar, Mr K. J. Dubash, Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, Dr. M. B. Velkar, Mr. V. M. Pawar, Dr. N. D. Savarkar, Dr. D. R. Desai, Mr A. C. Desai and Mr. Narayan Ladoba Mathkar.

ANNEXURE B.

(1) To request Government to take steps to lower prices of foodstuff, cloth and other necessaries of life.

(2) That Millowners should grant to their employees 50 per cent increase in wages permanently and 35 per cent allowance as a temporary measure of relief to be continued so long as these high prices continue.

(3) That the present system of 12 hours' work be reduced to 8 and one hour's recess be given instead of that for half an hour. This demand was made at 7 centres. At 3 centres a demand for 10 hours was made

(4) That annually bonus be paid on the following scale—

Rs. 20 to every workmen earning Rs. 20 and below it and those earning more than Rs. 20 should get one month's pay as bonus. That this bonus be paid within 8 days of the resumption of work.

(5) That mills should be closed on Sundays as well as on holidays without any deduction of wages.

(6) One month's previous notice shall be given by mill authorities in case they wish to dismiss any employees or in the alternative one month's wages.

(7) That wages shall be paid on the 15th of the next month following.

(8) Service certificates should be granted to the men leaving service whether at their own instances or otherwise.

(9) That in the event of accidents to the mill workers in the course of employment in the mills they should be entitled to compensation.

(10) That every mill should provide in its compound stores for purchasing grains, cloth, fuel etc., at cost price.

(11) Pay for strike days to be paid to the men fully.

(12) That full time doctors be employed in mills, so that medical aid be available to employees whether in mills or at their homes. That this medical relief be free of charge.

(13) One month's privilege leave including sick leave for 11 months' continuous service.

(14) That employers should provide cheap and sanitary housing for their men.

(15) That full wages for days of sickness to be paid to the men.

ANNEXURE B.

Table showing rise in the prices of foodstuff as per Bombay Government Gazette.

1 Jwari Prices in December 1913, Rs. 4-8-0 per phara; Prices in January 1920, Rs. 10; Rise per cent, 122 per cent.

2 Bajri Prices in December 1913, Rs. 4-2-0 per phara; Prices in January 1920, Rs. 10; Rise per cent, 140 per cent.

3 Rangoon rice Prices in December 1913, Rs. 5-10-0 per phara; Prices in January 1920, Rs. 8-12-0; Rise per cent, 55 per cent.

4 Gram Prices in December 1913, Rs. 4-6-6 per phara; Prices in January 1920, Rs. 11; Rise per cent, 149 per cent.

5 Toor Dal Prices in December 1913, Rs. 6-4-0 per phara; Prices in January 1920, Rs. 13 to Rs. 16; Rise per cent, 108 per cent. to 140 per cent.

6 Sweet Oil Prices in December 1913, Rs. 6-4-0 per maund Prices in January 1920, Rs. 15; Rise per cent, 140 per cent.

7 Ghee Prices in December 1913, Rs. 21-8-0 per maund; Prices in January 1920, Rs. 39 to Rs. 60; Rise per cent, 90 per cent.

8 Milk Prices in December 1913, Rs. 6-4-0 per maund; Prices in January 1920, Rs. 12 to Rs. 17; Rise per cent, 100 per cent.

9 Gul, Prices in December 1913, Rs. 3-8-0 per maund; Prices in January 1920, Rs. 5 to Rs. 6; Rise per cent, 57 per cent.

10 Sugar Prices in December 1913, Rs. 3 per maund; Prices in January 1920, Rs. 8 to Rs. 9-4-0; Rise per cent, 187 per cent.

11 Potatoes Prices in December 1913, Re. 1-2-0 per maund; Prices in January 1920, Rs. 3-12-0 to Rs. 5; Rise per cent, 186 per cent.

12 Onions Prices in December 1913, Rs. 0-10-6 per maund; Prices in January 1920, Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3; Rise per cent, 318 per cent.

13 Firewood Prices in December 1913, Rs. 0-15-6 per 3½ maunds; Prices in January 1920, Re. 1-6-0; Rise per cent, 42 per cent.

14 Mutton Prices in December 1913, As. 2 to As. 2-6 per lb. Prices in January 1920, As. 5 to As. 6 per lb; Rise per cent, 144 per cent.

15 Plain Cloth (wholesale) Prices in December 1913, Rs. 0-9-3 per maund; Prices in January 1920, Re. 1-10-0; Rise per cent, 181 per cent.

Figures for 1920 are taken partly from retail shops and partly from Government Gazette, those of the Gazette are marked with a star.

Figures of prices of cloth are taken from Jivraj Baloo Spinning and Weaving Mills.

ASSOCIATION'S REPLY.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 14th instant submitting a representation which sets forth certain demands on behalf of the mill operatives of Bombay and requesting that a meeting between the Bombay Labour Settlement Committee and the General Committee of this Association might be arranged for the purpose of discussing these said demands.

2. At the outset I am to convey to you the cordial thanks of my Committee for your courtesy in stating a case on behalf of the mill operatives. As regards the subject matter of your letter under reply, I am to inform that my Committee have unanimously decided that the demands of the mill workers cannot be considered until they have returned to work and this being so, it would appear to my Committee that no useful purpose will be served by meeting your Committee at this stage.

3. I am to add, however, that on resumption of work by the mill operatives, my Committee are prepared to consider immediately the demands of the workpeople.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) R. E. GREGOR PEARSE.
Secretary.

THE MILL-STRIKE.

SIR GEORGE LLOYD MUST INTERVENE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I wonder if the public are aware that the mill workers have not received their wages for the month of December. It appears that the millowners have put up notices to the following effect. Tickets of pay will be issued 8 days after they return to work and the payment will be made two days later. Such notices are calculated to enrage the men and cause breach of peace. I do not suppose this is the object of the millowners but they unconsciously are inciting them to it by sad unwise provocation.

I would also ask the Police Commissioner not to prosecute the men for petty breaches of the Peace. To send a man to jail for petty breaches caused under excitement is inprudent. The best thing to do is for the Magistrate to bind them to keep the peace. This to my mind is sufficient.

I am surprised that His Excellency the Governor has not yet intervened. I am told he readily did so last year. Why should he hesitate this year? Every day that passes without breach of peace is a blessing. Is His Excellency waiting for a breach of a peace before he intervenes? Delay suits the plans of the Millowners but not of the mill-workers.—Yours, etc.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA,

(Continued from Column 6.)

Dwarkadas. Mr. L. B. Tairsee; Mr. P. K. Telang, Mr. Kanji. Dwarkadas; Mr. N. M. Dumasia; Dr. R. T. Nariman; Mr. R. D. Tata; Dr. M. C. Javle, Mr. M. A. Haveliwala, Mr. N. M. Mandlik; Mr. V. A. Dabholkar, Mr. B. S. Turkhud, Mr. R. G. Munsiff, Mr. Meherjibhoy Madan, Mr. N. Apakatyan. Mr. Ali Mahomed R. Mecklai.

Mr. Petit's tribute to Lord Sinha.

Mr. J. B. Petit addressing the assembly, said he was sure they would join with him in extending a cordial welcome to Lord and Lady Sinha and Mr. Basu. Lord Sinha and Mr. Basu had returned to India to take a well-deserved rest. The guests were proceeding to Calcutta and he was sure the cordial good wishes of those present would go with them there. He did not think he should at the gathering refer to the many public activities and services of Lord Sinha and Mr. Basu, for they were well-known to them. They all hoped and trusted that the well-earned rests which they were going to take in India would enable them to return to the sphere of those activities with renewed happiness and hoped that their career, in health. They wished them long life and the future would be even more brilliant than ing to Calcutta and he was sure the cordial life and prosperity.

Lord Sinhna's Reply.

Lord Sinha said he was not feeling well and would therefore content himself by thanking Mr. and Mrs. Petit and all others for the honour they had done him and Lady Sinha, there that afternoon.

Mr. Basu said that returning home after two years it gave him great pleasure to meet his friends there and it would be a still greater pleasure to come back, after their labours in England were over, to this country to live among themWhen they went back to England they would go renovated and rejuvenated by their contact with them, taking back to England a knowledge of the new developments that had taken place in India during the last two years.

PARTY TO LORDAND SINHA CANCELLED

Owing to Lord and Lady Sinha, having to leave for Calcutta under unavoidable circumstances by the Calcutta Mail. leaving on Friday, Mr. Narottam Morarji regrets that to-day's Evening Party has had to be abandoned. All invitations are cancelled.

LORD SINHA IN BOMBAY.

ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME.

HIS ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

"DON'T BE DISHEARTENED AT SLOW PROGRESS."

The Bombay Students' Brotherhood presented an address of welcome to the Right Honourable Lord Sinha and Lady Sinha, at the Prarthna Mandir Hall, Girgaum, Bombay yesterday. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar presided and there was a large attendance of members of the Brotherhood. Among those present, besides the president, were: Sir P. D. Pattani; Sir H. A. Wadia; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna; the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh; the Hon. Major C. Fernandes, Dr. D. A. De Monte; Dr. G. B. Prabhakar; Mr. S. R. Bomanji'o Mr. C. M. Cursetji; Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas; Mr P. K. Telang; Mr. P. Joseph; Mr. B. S. Turkhud; Prof. Hamley. Mr. D. G. Dalvi;; Mr. Mohanlal L. Desai; Mr. B. N. Motiwala; and others Lord Sinha, who was accompanied by Mr B. N. Basu and Mr. S. R. Bomanji, was on arrival, received with loud cheering.

SIR NARAYEN'S ADDRESS.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, opening the proceedings, said they had met there that afternoon to offer their cordial home to Lord Sinha (applause) who to-day was the outstanding figure among Indians and who embodied in his person the ascent of India's aspirations and achievements and her glorious future. Lord Sinha had come home after taking a noble part in the opening of what His Majesty had so happily and appropriately called a new era for India. (Applause.) In the speech which His Lordship made whilst piloting the Indian Reform, Bill through the House of Lords he concluded by comparing the new Reform Act to the mustard seed. Might he (the speaker) take the liberty of saying that those who welcomed the distinguished guest there that day—the student world—belonged to the class of the mustard seed of India (laughter and applause)—which they hoped and were sure would grow into the tree of life, to which Lord Sinha had referred in his happily—conceived speech. (Applause). They were proud that students were the first to welcome him on his arrival to his country, and this welcome coming from the flower of the youth of India was a most happy sign, because it meant not only that the youth of India had a warm corner in their heart for him but also because if showed that they looked upon him as a model Indian gentleman—(applause)—whose simple and pass home life, and abilities industry and energy were worth to be imitated and by the force of which alone India could raise herself. Sir Narayan also extended Lord Sinha, a welcome on behalf of the Brahmo Samaj who he said, were proud that a member of their Samaj had been the foremost Indian to take a glorious part in the opening of the new era for India (Loud applause).

The Secretary of the Brotherhood then read the address of welcome.

LORD SINHA'S REPLY.

Lord Sinha on rising to address the assembly, was received with loud and continued cheering. His Lordship said it was a matter of great gratification to him and, might be say, it was also specially appropriate—that the first cordial greeting of welcome to him on his return to India should be from the student community of Bombay For the assured them, (Applause). that he had the greatest regard and the greatest consideration for so they deserved for the students of India. (Hear. hear.) We the men of to-day—some of our friends referred to call them men of yesterday—we the men of to-day must look to the students as citizens of tomorrow, in order that the new era, which has dawned in India should, as they had rightly said in their address, turn into effulgent day. It would be for them to bring about that much-hoped-for consummation, and if they worked in the spirit which animated the address, which they had just done him the honour to read, he was sure that the brilliant day, which they all longed for and to which they had all looked, forward all their lives, would not fail to dawn (Applause). He had said that it was peculiarly appropriate that the student community should be the first to extend a very cordial welcome to him. He had been a student, young like most of them in that hall—he was afraid it was a very long time ago—but and notwithstanding the hopes, and sometimes disappointments, and later on the disillusionment of those hopes, he could never forget the tenderness and devotion and respect with which he looked to his teachers, and as he was told some members of that Brotherhood were teachers already.

Indian's respect for teachers

It was one of the proudest traditions of India that the teachers from ancient days had held the most respected place in the hearts of all true Indians. He trusted it might long continue to be so, (Applause). He trusted that amongst many of them there would be that spirit always animating them towards their teachers and towards their elders generally. For he must confess that he heard sometimes with great regret that the spirit of reverence was the characteristic of India in general was on the wane in India. As it was he had endeavoured, to the best of his powers to serve his country, and although he was not foolish enough nor vain enough to think that he deserved even a hundredth part of all that they had been pleased to say in regard to him,—he regarded it as due to the natural exuberance of youth—he felt that by bestowing such high praise on him the youth of India recognised that notwithstanding his shortcomings and his deficiencies—and, alas, they were many—he had served the country to the best of his judgment and to the best of his capacity.

A sign of new era.

They had truly said that a new era, had dawned on the country. India was slowly throwing off the unaesthetic depression—or should we call it oppression —from which she had been suffering for centuries past. It would be for them to see that the process of recovery, though it might be slow, proceeded on sound lines. It would be for them to see that the progress the inevitable progress was not retarded by any words or deeds of theirs. (Hear, hear). It lay in studies far more than in them to see that the process was not unduly retarded. But might he in all humidity offer one piece of advice, namely, that if the process should be slow—and he was afraid in the nature of things it could not be very rapid—they should not be disheartened. If the process was slow, they should see rather that it was sound and that the revival was not a spasmodic revival but a real beginning of a renovated and vigorous life. (Hear, hear.) He did not desire to say much, as the state of his health was such that he could not seek to address them at great length without injury to his health. But he would thank them our again in all humility for the very high praise which they had bestowed upon him.

Tribute to Mr. Montagu.

As he had said before no one knew more than he did that he did not deserve the smallest fraction of it, but he took it as a generous recognition by them of whatever little service it had been his privilege under Providence to render. But he could not sit down without disclaiming that it had been an exclusive co-operation with Mr. Montagu. So far as he was concerned he had endeavoured to be by his side to assist him, but if there was one man to whom more than another was due to credit for having had this great measure of constitutional reform passed, that was Mr. Montagu. (Loud and continued cheering) Whenever he (the speaker) heard it mentioned that he had had a share in piloting this Bill through the House of Lord, or that it had been his high privilege to assist in the enactment of the law, he always felt that a portion of the credit had been taken away from the proper man to whom the entire credit was due. Now he thanked the Students Brotherhood of Bombay and also the members of the Brahmo Samaj for their cordial greetings. (Loud cheering.)

Sir N. G. Chandavarkar referring to the presence at the meeting of Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, accorded him a cordial welcome also. He said he had done much silent work in England in connection with the reforms

MR. B. N. BASU.

Mr. Basu said he had no words to express to them adequately he was pained to find that the young men of Bombay should have received that an welcoming. Lord Sinha to India they were proclaiming to the world, and to India and England alike, that there were young men in Bombay and in India who had the courage to see and the insight to judge that though things might not have turned out as they had expected, though probably the progress had not been as complete as some of them had wished, and the hands had not moved, quiet as fast as some of them desired, yet they knew how to work how to wait and how to watch for its result. He was sure his young friend that would live to work and watch the result and that during their lifetime, through their work—and that was an important qualification—they would be able to realise those high hopes to which such excellent reference had been made in the message of His Majesty the King-Emperor. (Applause).

Lord Sinha and Mr. Basu were then garlanded and the proceedings terminated with the singing of "God Save the King."

LORD SINHA ENTERTAINED.

DISTINGUISHED GATHERING AT "MOUNT PETIT."

Mr. J. B. Petit, Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, and Mrs. Petit gave a Garden Party at "Mount Petit, Bombay yesterday, in honour of Lord and Lady Sinha and Mr. Bhupendranath Basu. There was a large and distinguished company, among those present being the Hon. Sir Norman McLeod, the Hon. Sir George Carmichael, the Hon Mr G. S. Curtis the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla; the Hon. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit Sir Cowasji Jehangir; Sir H. A. Wadia, Sir Stanley and Lady Reed; Lady Mehta, Sir V. D. Thackersey; Sir Dorab Tata; the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji, the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna; the Hon. Mr. C. V. Vaidya; the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh; the Hon Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas, the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas; Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy; Mr. S. R. Bomanji, Mr. Petansi D. Morarji, Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy; Mr. Jamnadas

(Continued in Column 4.)

BOMBAY DISTURBANCES

OFFICIAL VERSION.

EVIDENCE BEFORE HUNTER COMMITTEE.

(From our Special Representative.)

The Disorders Enquiry Committee's sitting in Bombay was the briefest having lasted about an hour from 10-30 to 11-30. After examining three witnesses Lord Hunter declared that so far as Bombay was concerned the Committee's enquiry might be treated as closed. Compared with the seating capacity of Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall where the Committee sat, the attendance was very small and what attendance there was, was mostly of college students. The general public as such evinced no interest in the proceedings. Messrs. Sharp, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and Walker, Superintendent of Police, gave evidene.

Mr. Sharp spoke rather inaudibly and even Lord Hunter had once or twice to complain of the difficulty in hearing witness. The difficulty was enhanced by the reason of heavy noise produced by tram and other vehicular traffic.

Examined by Lord Hunter, Mr. Sharp said he learnt from the office of the news of the Punjab disturbance. All Police Superintendents were warned and told to be ready. On the morning of 11th April he received a telephonic message, while at the Police Headquarters to the effect that there were signs of disorder at Pydhonie. At 10-30 he was ordered by the Commissioner of Police to proceed with a force of armed police to Pydhonie. He went in a motor lorry with armed police. On arriving there he found the place densely crowded. People were rowdy, shouting and jeering at the police. The state of affairs was that there were very large crowds without any particular object and almost disorderly and throwing stones. Some men under witness about thirty or forty received slight injuries from stone-throwing. Witness was senior officer present on the spot and therefore responsible for the measures taken to cope with the situation.

WHAT HAPPENED AT PYDHONIE.

Witness was in Pydhonie area from 11 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. During the whole of that time the crowd continued to be riotous. Besides stone-throwing, the crowd held up tram cars, smashed windows of cars and did some damage. The situation, in witness' opinion, was such as necessitated military assistance. As the cavalry rode into the crowd they began to retreat in all directions. The Indian Infantry took no part in quelling the disturbances.

Questioned by Justice Rankin, witness said the crowd were uttering cries from time to time such as *Hindu-Mussalman-ki jai, Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jai*. The troops and the police were pushing back the crowd, both for the purpose of keeping rioters further away from the troops and also clearing the roads.

Replying to Sir C. Setalvad, Mr. Sharp said the news of Mr. Gandhi's arrest was received on the afternoon of 10th April. That news was to a very great extent the cause of unrest. Mr. Gandhi was popular in Bombay. There was no disturbance on the 10th. Holding up of tram cars on that day, as also what happened on the following day, was part of the *hartal*. Besides the holding up of tram cars, people going about in carriages and motors, witness admitted, were made to slight as part of the *hartal*. The class of people who took part in these things, were shopkeepers and tradesmen. They were not the labouring class or mill-hands. None of the leading men were present in the crowd. About 3 p.m., Mr. Umar Sobani arrived at Pydhonie. Asked what his object was in going there, witness said something which could not be heard. It was possible to gather that Mr. Umar Sobani went there to get the crowd to disperse. There was no attempt at destroying public properties, except the attack on tramways.

WAS ATTACK ON TRAMS AGAINST GOVERNMENT?

Sir C. Setalvad pointed out that the Tramway Company was a private business and a large number of Indians held the shares and most of the Indian tradesmen knew the fact. Sir Setalvad also remarked in the Bombay Share Market huge business was done in tram shares and there was no illusion in the people's minds about it and asked witness why then he suggested the attack on tram cars was against Government.

Mr. Sharp's answer was unintelligible.

Sir C. Setalvad further remarked that it would be against Government, because the whole demonstration was against Government's action in arresting Mr. Gandhi. Witness while seeming to agree with Sir Chimanlal's view, tried to make the point of wanton destruction of property. Sir C. Setalvad observed when they had large crowds moving about like that they had some wanton destruction of property.

Witness also seemed to admit that excepting stone-throwing when the police arrived at Pydhonie there was no attempt against Europeans as such.

Questioned by General Sir George Barrow, witness said the crowd picked up stones from road mettling which was lying about.

Replying to Pandit Jagat Narain, witness said because trams did not voluntarily stop they were held up by the crowd.

Questioned by Sahibsada Sultan Ahmad, Mr. Sharp stated stone-throwing began after he had arrived. He could not say if there was any before that.

There was one squadron of cavalry. He could not say their numbers. After the cavalry had been patrolling the area for four hours the crowd dispersed. Mr. Gandhi was to address a meeting in the evening.

MR. ASTON.

The second witness was Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Examined by Lord Hunter, witness said on 11th April he accompanied the Commissioner of Police in a motor lorry with a number of Indian troops. It was soon after 11-30. There were two motor lorries full of troops. At Pydhonie there were large crowds. Mr. Aston also mentioned that there was some trouble at Abdul Rehman Street. As he was walking along that street he saw groups of people standing here and there. Witness talked to them and told them to disperse. Very often they said they were going away. Some of them went a little way and then came back. Mr. Aston said the situation was not very serious, but developments were possible. Continuing, Mr. Aston said stones were occasionally thrown at tram cars. Meantime the police were clearing up roads and they were able to do so successfully. Witness saw a man hit one policeman. The man was arrested. Some more were arrested. Witness proceeded towards Crawford Market and after waiting there some time returned to Pydhonie, when he heard people shouting Chowpatty, Chowpatty. Chowpatty was some distance away.

Questioned by Sir C. Setalvad, Mr. Aston said the crowd consisted of Hindus and Mahomedans. They were mostly juveniles and the hooligan element. He could not say if it was the hooligan element that did damage to tram cars. The news of Mr. Gandhi's arrest was the primary cause of the demonstration. Witness did not see Mr. Gandhi at Pydhonie. He saw Mr. Umar Sobani and had heard of Mr. Gandhi's visit. After hearing shouts "let us go to Chowpatty", some of the crowd went away.

ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATION.

Replying to Pandit Jagat Narain, Mr. Aston admitted that people who raised hands to prevent throwing of stones, were Indians. Mr. Umar Sobani had some conversation with Mr. Griffiths. Witness did not hear what was said. But after that he heard shouts of "Chowpatty, Chowpatty." The police were able to make arrests. Witness could not say that stone-throwing was deliberately directed against the authorities. He could not say either from what he saw that the demonstration was anti-European. It was anti-Government. He had heard one European lady in a tram car had been assaulted. Except that one attack there was no other attack on Europeans. No other lady was molested. Stone-throwing was continuous. Mr. Aston said he knew nothing as to when Mr. Gandhi arrived at Pydhonie and was happened.

Questioned by Mr. Kemp, Counsel for Government, Mr. Aston said he did not see any attack on Europeans.

MR. WALKER.

Mr. Walker, Superintendent of Police, was the last witness examined. He spoke of what happened at Pydhonie on 11th April. Referring to Mr. Gandhi's visit to Pydhonie, witness said he was at a distance when Mr. Gandhi arrived. What happened was that the armed police were overpowered and the cavalry charged the crowd. There were no casualties as a result of it. The crowd, finally, dispersed about 5 or 5-30 p.m. The majority went to Chowpatty. The situation was serious. At any time there might have been a serious riot and bloodshed. Fortunately, it was avoided. Witness had experience of a number of riots in Bombay. At some of them firing had taken place. The situation at Pydhonie was as serious as on previous occasions.

Replying to Mr. Justice Rankin, witness said in his division 25 were convicted of rioting. He did not remember how many were convicted all told. Mr. Gandhi's arrest was the largest cause. Witness had heard that Mr. Gandhi was expected. The police and military put up with as much as they could in the hope that Mr. Gandhi would arrive there and everything would be over. That policy proved successful.

Questioned by Sir C. Setalvad, Mr. Walker could not say who were with Mr. Gandhi. There were some. They were not known to him. He did not know if Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas was there. They spoke to the crowd and asked them to go to Chowpatty for meeting. Many of them had not seen Mr. Gandhi before and were not sure whether Mr. Gandhi was addressing them.

Questioned by Pandit Jagat Narain, Mr. Walker said he did not see the "Bombay Chronicle" special supplement containing the news of Mr. Gandhi's arrest. There was a strike after that. Asked if there was any other cause besides Mr. Gandhi's arrest and whether Mr. Gandhi's arrest was not the sole cause of the trouble, witness could not give any other reason. The police cordon was drawn up to prevent the crowd from passing on. Witness remembered Mr. Gandhi had to obtain special permission to pass the police cordon.

Pandit Jagat Narain asked witness if the cavalry, seeing Mr. Gandhi pass through the cordon, thought the police were overpowered and then charged the crowd.

Witness said, "No." Practically, it was all before Mr. Gandhi arrived. The crowd rushed the police with a view to overpower them. Mr. Gandhi's car was not held up.

At this stage Pandit Jagat Narain read out to witness some portion from the Bombay Government's official case of April disturbances. Witness said he didn't know. He did not agree with the view expressed therein that when the cavalry saw the excited crowd before the police, they assumed the police had been overpowered and then charged into crowds.

"Did Mr. Gandhi take shelter in some house?" asked Pandit Jagat Narain.

"I don't know", said witness.

Replying to Mr. Kemp, witness said Mr. Carter was in charge of the police cordon. But he was unable to come as he was away.

ENQUIRY CLOSED.

This concluded the examination of Bombay witnesses. Lord Hunter thought there was nothing in Bombay justifying their holding a sitting and it was a relief to the Committee as it must be to the Bombay Government that the enquiry had come to an end.

Mr. Kemp mentioned if the Committee was likely to level any criticism against the Bombay Government they would summon Mr. Griffiths and hear him.

Lord Hunter thought there was not much in Mr. Griffiths' statement and did not think it necessary to hear him.

ENQUIRY.

He then formally announced that the enquiry was closed. The Committee rose at 11-35 a.m.

For the Children's Necklace.

LADY LLOYD'S APPEAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you will kindly allow me space in the columns of your newspaper to bring to the notice of the public one special branch of the work that is being undertaken in connection with the forthcoming Children's Welfare Exhibition, to which attention has already been drawn on a previous occasion.

As one of the means of raising money for the welfare work, it has been suggested that pearls should be collected for a necklace on the model of the Red Cross necklaces given in England during the war which should ultimately be raffled, during the Exhibition Week—the tickets to be moderately priced, so as to bring the chance of the prize within the reach of as many as possible.

A Sub-Committee has been appointed to organize the collection of pearls for the Children's necklace. Lady Hepper has kindly consented to be Chairman, and the following ladies and gentlemen have undertaken to serve:—

Lady Jehangir.
Mrs. R. Jeejeebhoy.
Mrs. Bowen.
Mr. A. Rosenthal.
Mr. Chrystal.

A very fine pearl and a jewelled clasp have already been given to start the necklace. Two others have been received and promises of several more have reached the Committee.

It is well-known that some of the most beautiful pearls in the world find their way to Bombay, and I am convinced that their fortunate possessors are in no way less generous, less public spirited and less charitable than those who gave their jewels so freely to the Red Cross in England. The well-being of our children is as noble an object, and as urgent a need as was the care of our wounded soldiers and I, therefore, appeal confidently to all pearl-owners to give the very best they can spare to the Children's Necklace. We want to collect at least 150 pearls, so as to make a really beautiful and valuable string, which will bring us in a substantial sum for the splendid cause.

Pearls may be sent either to myself, to Lady Hepper, or to any member of the Sub-Committee, and will be most gratefully acknowledged. A list of donors will be published weekly in the Press, and we hope shortly to have the gifts which have already come in exhibited publicly. It is especially requested that would-be supporters of the scheme should come forward as early as possible, so that the necklace may be completed, and the raffle tickets issued with the minimum of delay. I remain, Sir, Yours, etc.,

BLANCHE LLOYD.

Government House,
Bombay, Jan. 14.

The list of donors up to date is appended.

LIST OF DONORS.

H. E. Lady Lloyd	.....	one pearl.
Mr. A. Rosenthal	.....	one pearl.
Major Weigall	.....	one pearl.

FRONTIER SITUATION.

TWO SMALL RAIDS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 14.

A communique issued here says:—Small sub-sections of the Manazi (Alizai) have handed in their security rifles and their share of the fine at Jandola. At noon on the 13th instant, the Derajat column reached the Annai Tangi camp without opposition. A piquet was attacked in the evening but the attack was driven off. The Mahsud losses on the 9th instant are now reported to have been nearly one hundred and forty and since that date they have had further heavy losses. This has had the effect of strengthening the peace party. The anti-peace Mahsuds, now said to number four hundred, have retired to Shilmanzai and the Shuza Nulla where they have been joined by some more Wana Wazirs whose total strength is now estimated at sixteen hundred. Elsewhere on the frontier two small raids are reported, one near Kahi midway between Kohat and Thal and the other an inter tribal affair in Zhob. Full details have not been received.

SIBPUR STRIKERS.

BEGIN TO LOOT SHOPS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

The thirty thousand employees of the three jute mills at Sibpur near Howrah, who had been idle since they struck work about a week ago, have now begun to loot shops and bazars in a small way. Last evening the strikers attacked three carts loaded with pepper and almonds and took away several bags. The police, however, were soon on the scene and during the night everything was quiet. The trouble, however, was renewed today. Two strikers while in the act of removing some potatoes from a grocer's shop were rather roughly handled and in consequence had to be removed to hospital. Other cases of looting have also been reported though they are not serious. Armed policemen are patrolling the area.

The strike at the New Central Jute Mill continues and it is said that about three hundred coolies belonging to various jute presses at Golabari have also left work.

LORD SINHA IN BOMBAY.

ALSO MR. V. J. PATEL.

Lord and Lady Sinha and Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu arrived in Bombay yesterday by the s. s. Neuralia which anchored at the Ballard Pier at 8 a.m. A large number of distinguished Hindu, Musalman, Parsi and European citizens, besides H. E. the Governor's Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, were present at the Pier to receive Lord Sinha, who after a short discourse with Mr. S. R. Bomanji, motored to the Government House.

It is understood Lord Sinha is putting up with Mr. S. R. Bomanji.

In the same boat came the Hon. Messrs. V. J. Patel, Khaparde and Dr. D. D. Sathye, who were received by Mr. Tilak, Dr. Velkar and several others.

MODERATES AND EUROPEANS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The President of the European Association has given a conditional response to the request of the exponent of the Moderate party—Sir B. C. Mitter in the following words:—

"We are ready to give the reforms a fair trial, and if the party to which Sir B. C. Mitter belongs really means to stand up against the Extremist section of politicians and to work for the good Government of India I feel confident that our community will co operate." (Italics are throughout mine.)

So the Moderates have got a clear choice between the "Extremist section of the politicians," whose sincerity and patriotism is *at least*, as deep and intense as of the Moderates, and the proprietors of the "vested interests" whose spokesman is responsible for the following contradiction in his speech:—

"But we *insist* on being recognised as *belonging to India*, and not as mere foreign exploiters and birds of passage."

"It is very difficult for a European and an Indian to meet socially same as a European or an Indian can meet one of his own race."

There is now no question of "saving" the reforms, and the Moderates can either guide their own countrymen, whose *methods* only are disapproved by them, or, for ever, play into the hands of those whose intentions can be judged by the very speech from which I have quoted above.

May we hope that even now people "grown grey in the service of the country" with a long and bitter experience at the hands of the "birds of passage," will make the right choice, and save India rather than their own prestige?—Yours, etc.,

J. P.

WAR CRIMINALS.

A CONFERENCE TO FRAME LIST.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 15.

Paris.—Lord Birkenhead, the Lord Chancellor and the Attorney-General have held a conference with their French, Italian and Belgian colleagues for the purpose of framing a list of war criminals, the surrender of whom is to be demanded. The subject is difficult owing to the necessity of sifting conflicting evidence and delicate because no loophole must be given to Germany to complain of 'injustice. The British delegation may remain in Paris for a fortnight.

EARTHQUAKES IN VERA CRUZ.

EIGHT VILLAGES AFFECTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 15.

Mexicocity.—Fresh earthquakes have occurred in the northwest of Vera Cruez. Eight villages have been overwhelmed and an immense lake now stretches over the devastated area. A new crater has opened in th volcano at Orizaba, where the hill has split open and sulphur fire and 'ava are being thrown long distances. Panic reigns at Cordoba and Orizaba. Experts believe that the fact that the supposed extinct volcano at Sanmiguel has again become active explains the earthquake. In the state of Pueblo which has been devastated the dead are officially estimated at three thousand. Scores of injured perished from starvation after the earthquake.

MORE OF SINN FEINISM.

POLICE BARRACKS ATTACKED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Jan. 15.

The hundred Sinn Feiners with bombs, revolvers and shotguns last night, attacked the police barracks at Castee Hackett, County Galway. A sergeant and constable, the sole defenders, replied with Volleys, refusing to surrender. A patrol of four constables, two miles distant, heard a bomb exploding against the barrack wall, and, running across the fields, took the assailants in rear, compelling them to retire.

ABU KAMAL.

FURTHER DISTURBANCES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

BASRA, Jan. 14.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Jan. 15.

An official communique states that further disturbances have occurred at Abu Kamal, which was attacked by small bodies of hostile tribesmen on January 11. The tribesmen were repulsed with losses, but succeeded in looting some houses of respectable merchants, which was probably their principal object. Bodies of tribesmen participating were severely punished by aeroplanes. The tribes have retired towards Meyadin and our post at Abu Kamal has been reinforced.

"WAR OFFICE WASH-OUTS."

DEMOBBED WOMEN'S DEPUTATION.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Jan. 15.

Headed by banners inscribed War Office Wash-outs' deputation of demobilised women clerks called at Downing Street to-day to demand maintenance allowance. As Mr Lloyd George was in Paris it was decided that two girls should aeroplane to Paris to interview the Premier.

CATALONIA OUTRAGE.

ATTACK ON PRESIDENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Jan. 15.

Arcelon, Jan. 7.—Fifteen men attacked the President of the National Federation of Catalonia last night, seriously wounding him with revolver shots. All escaped. Two hundred arrests were made this morning in the Trade Unions, whose headquarters and clubs have been closed and newspaper suspended.

FRATEL TO BE RELEASED

KING REMITS 9 MONTHS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Jan. 15.

Fratel who is now undergoing twelve months imprisonment, will shortly be released as His Majesty has remitted nine months the sentence in view of the evidence at the Court-martial that he did much to relieve the sufferings of our men and that he was compelled to carry out his duties in the circumstances of unparalleled difficulty and privation. Fratel's solicitors add that he has been reduced to the banks and dismissed service. The Court-martial proceedings have just been promulgated. Fratel's imprisonment was directed to run from the date of conclusion the trial on October 31, therefore Fratel being released after a confinement of few days only. The solicitors state that the Court found accused guilty of five more or less minor charges and he was acquitted on the remaining fourteen charges.

AERIAL EXPEDITION.

TO ANTARTIC.

A BRITISH PROJECT.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 15.

The Blackburn Kangaroo will be the aeroplane used in the projected British Antarctic aerial expedition. It will leave England in July and the actual flight will start from Great Britain. It is intended that the machine shall fly across the great glacier and the known but unnamed mountains the altitude of which is twelve thousand feet. The machine was one of the latest fighting bombers actually employed in November 1918, in anti-submarine patrolling. It measures seventy-five feet from tip to tip and is fitted with twin engines which can develop 550 horse power. It will also be fitted with skis instead of wheels. It is proposed to take a crew four and also a sledge tent, cooking-stove and ten weeks' provisions of the approximate weight of seven and a half hundredweight.

CABLE ITEMS.

It is understood that Hamburg Senator Sthamer will be the first German charge d'affaires in London but a formal application on the subject has not yet been made.

Messrs. Guest Keen and Nettlefolds, iron and coal masters of Birmingham, have acquired controlling interest in the John Lysaght Limited steelworks in Bristol. It is reported that the price paid was 6½ millions.

A Bolshevist wireless claims the capture Krasnoyarsq in Siberia, with 60,000 prisoners. Major-General Feilding is retiring from the London command.

Eighty-six Kitchener scholarships, to the total value of nine thousand annually, have been granted to sons of officers and other ranks.

Three thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight ex-service men have been settled on land on holdings, totalling 51,897 acres.

V. J. T. INSTITUTE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 8th instant, "X.Y.Z." has given publicity to certain affairs passing in the V. J. T. Institute. Excepting his incidental reference to the Principal's lack of interest in games, he has also referred to the indifference of the authorities to better the condition of the Institute and has ended his short note with the following words: "It is high time for the Board to wake up and see the Institute and its management with their own eyes instead of seeing it through others, which has till now misled them." It is deplorable the writer has disposed of this point in one sentence, but I venture to throw some more light on this point.

The management of the Institute is vested in a Board of Trustees, consisting of Representatives of the Bombay Government, Bombay Municipality, the Ripon Memorial Fund, the Bombay Millowners' Association, Sir J. J. Memorial Fund and donors of over Rs. 10,000. It is but fair that the Board should consist of representatives from bodies and persons who have paid for the welfare of the Institution, but to exclude others who may be better able to run the Institution on better lines, simply because they are poor, is surely detrimental to the Institute.

The Board for the present consists chiefly of easy-going gentlemen, who do nothing substantial from the Board, but attend its meetings whenever possible. The Principal of the Institute is now the virtual dictator to the Board and things for some time past are going on in such undesirable lines that the Board should at once wake up from their slumber and assert their power and independence.

The management of the Institute is ill-cared for at present and if the Board is wise enough, much economy can be brought about in the expenditure side of the Institute Accounts, which will open a way to better equip the Institute.

In this connection, it may be brought to the public notice that the Bombay Government recently made a grant of Rs. 25,000 to this Institute. But how has this been expended? The Principal's salary has been increased by Rs. 250, bringing his net salary to Rs. 1,500 the Head of Chemistry's by Rs. 200, bringing the net salary to Rs. 1,000, the Head of Sanitary's by Rs. 150, bringing his net salary to Rs. 1,000, the Head of Electricity's by Rs. 75 only, because he is a coloured man, two other Deputy Head's by Rs. 100 each, another Assistant's by Rs. 150, the Head Clerk's by Rs. 75, and some other clerks' and women's by Rs. 5 or 10 each.

All this recurring expenditure go under Establishment charges. But to how many students the Institute gives education? Barely to about 300 in all. And to teach these 300, so much of money is squandered away, by increments to the Principal, Professors, etc. Why should not this amount have been expended to better equip the Institution and improve the Library, etc." Why should not this be used to decrease the fees of students and give more scholarships to deserving poor students and thus give them more facilities? Why should not this help the Authorities to dispense with the entrance fee of Rs. 5, for each applicant, which has recently been introduced? Those who are born with silver spoons in their mouths care not for technical education at all; it is the poor, the hard-hit and the middle-class persons who run after this, to enable themselves in due time to fight out their battles in life. Alas! How usefully the Government grant would have been spent, if it had been used to help these persons? By the by did the Government give its Grant to fatten the salaries of the staff or to give increased facilities for the spread of technical education?

Will some Honourable Member of the Bombay Legislative Council interpellate the Education Member on this matter in the next meeting?

Similarly, the singularly easy-going way in which the present Board manages the Institute and the power to which the present Principal has risen should ere long become subjects of discussion in the Bombay Municipal Corporation and other bodies whose representatives sit in the Board.—Yours, etc.

"FREE LANCE."

Bombay, Jan. 9.

The death took place at Allahabad on the 1st instant of Maharaja Divya Sankar Sudhal Deo, Feudatory Chief of Burma, from influenza, at the age of twenty-eight.

DON'T NEGLECT THAT COLD.

GRAVE CHEST TROUBLE ALONE PREVENTED BY PEPS.

The ruin of many a constitution has started with a neglected chill or wrongly treated cold, such as are largely responsible for the heavy death-rate from "Cold Weather" chest complaints.

Peps have come to prevent these dangers. They do so by providing the chest and lungs with a powerful and efficient safeguard against the chills due to contrasts of heat and cold.

It is the stitch in time that saves nine, and for dealing with neglected colds and utterly routing all dangerous complications, Peps possess a special virtue not shared by any of the old-style cough-medicines.

Peps are the response of science to the universal and long-felt need for a cough remedy capable of treating direct the real seat of disease in the inner passages of the throat and chest. As is well-known no liquid can enter the lungs direct, but must pass straight down the gullet into the stomach, and miss the breathing organs in the chest. Hence liquid cough-mixtures and the solution of cheap lozenges cannot be really effective cures for throat and chest troubles.

Peps, on the contrary, contain certain rare medicines which are set free, in the form of air as the tablet dissolves in the mouth, and can then be breathed down the throat into the lungs.

Soreness is quickly allayed by this direct Peps treatment; inflammation is lessened and soon ended, phlegm easily expelled, coughing stopped, and the weakness caused by the bronchial or chest trouble is repaired.

Another advantage Peps have, is that they are entirely free from all traces of opium, chloral, morphia, laudanum, and all the other dangerous and nerve-depressing drugs which are in most ordinary lozenges and liquid cough-mixtures. By taking Peps regularly in India, officer, civil servants, business men and others will be better prepared to face the changeful climate of England on their return home.

Peps are not a useless medicated lozenge or jujube. Peps are safe as well as a unique remedy, suitable alike for the aged and young children. Get a box of Peps to repair the "weak spot" in your chest, and then keep these wonderful breatheable tablets handy as a safeguard and as a cure.

Peps are sold by Chemists, Medicine Vendors and Bazaars at Re. 1 per bottle, or can be obtained by post for Re. 1-2 from the PEPS CO., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta; Messrs. KEMP & CO., Bombay; E. BROOKS & CO., Karachi; E. M. DE SOUZA & CO., Rangoon; and the COLOMBO APOTHECARIS CO., Colombo.

AT LAST!

The Real Dutch Havanas

by the well-known manufacturers

C. J. BOELE, Kampen, (Holland).

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RIBBIUS, PELETIER. Utrecht (Holland)

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choice fascinating fragrant and FRESH.

In boxes of 50.	Rs.	a.
El Alicantos—Bombay's favourite	14	8
Odorains	16	8
Flor De Medana	14	8
Mi Bellas	14	0
La Bolsa Imperiales	10	0
La Fortunas	13	8
Rarezas	10	8
Natural Boquet	10	8
Cherry Brandy	11	0
La Listas	10	0
La Zenobia Spotted dogs ..	11	8
In boxes of 25.		
La Bolsa Superiores	8	8
El Sol Imperiales	9	8

Repeat orders are received every day. They are cigars with real zest. You are a good smoker—smoke these now as a try.

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P. I. B. Works,

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do the best electro-plating andvery promply

MAKE TO ORDER

MOTOR CAR PARTS.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, Jan.* 15.)

Major H. S. Strong of the Bombay Political Department has been allowed by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of three months' leave on private affairs in continuation of the combined leave granted to him by Government Notification dated the 25th February, 1919.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon Mr. G. A. Richardson, Indian Medical Department, to do duty as Assistant Resident, Aden, with effect from the 7th December 1919, pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased, until further orders,—

(1) to confer all the powers conferred by the said Code on a Magistrate of the Second Class on the following gentlemen, respectively, in the Surat District:—

(1) the Hon. Meherban Sardar Saiyid Ali El Edroos; (2) Mr. E. E. Kurwa; (3) Mr. Tribhovandas G. Popavala; (4) Mr. Hooseinbhai Ahmedbhai; (5) Meherban Sardar Mir Musad Alam Khan.

All Magisterial powers conferred under any section of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, on these Magistrates by any previous notification, and not hereby continued, are withdrawn under section 41 (1) of the said Code.

And in exercise of the authority with which he is invested under section 15 of the said Code, the Governor in Council is further pleased—(2) to direct that the following Magistrates in Surat City do sit together as a Bench, viz., (a) Honorary Magistrates—(1) The Hon. Meherban Sardar Saiyid Ali El Edroos; (2) Mr. E. E. Kurwa; (3) Mr. Tribhovandas G. Popavala; (4) Mr. Hooseinbhai Ahmedbhai; (5) Meherban Sardar Mir Masud Alam Khan; (b) All stipendiary Magistrates having jurisdiction in Surat City.

(3) To invest the said Bench with the powers specified in Part I of Schedule III to the said Code, as the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class and also with the following additional powers:—

(a) power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint [section 190 (1) (a)]; (b) power to take cognizance of offences upon police report [section 190 (1) (b)]; (c) power to make orders as to first offenders (section 562).

(4) To direct that they shall try such cases as they are hereby empowered to take cognizance of and as may be transferred to them by the Magistrate of the district or by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate to whom, subject to the general control of the Magistrate of the district, they are subordinate.

The Governor in Council is pleased to extend the temporary appointment of the Additional First Class Subordinate Judge at Dharwar for a further period of six months from the date on which it expired.

The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Mr. Naik should continue to do duty as Joint First Class Subordinate Judge at Poona, pending further orders.

Mr. Narayan Hari Rakhe, Acting Mamlatdar and Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Thana, is appointed under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district and, under section 37 of the said Code, is invested with the following additional power, being one of the powers specified in the fourth Schedule to the said Code:—Power to make order as to first offenders, section 562.

Mr. Hari Ganesh Thakar, Mamlatdar and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Nasik, is appointed under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

The Governor in Council is pleased to empower Mr. Janardan Yeknath Sahasrabudhe, Honorary Magistrate of the First Class in the Ahmednagar District, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in section 260 of the same Code.

Mr. Balkrishna Ramchandra Khade, Mamlatdar at Nagar and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Ahmednagar is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. Vinayak Narayan Bhide, Assistant Collector in the district of Ahmedbad, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

The following list of gentlemen appointed by his Excellency the Governor in Council, to be Honorary Presidency Magistrates with coordinate jurisdiction over the whole of the area comprised within the limits of the Town and Island of Bombay, and to be members of, and to exercise the powers conferred on, the Benches of Honorary Presidency Magistrates constituted by Government:—

Abdur Kadir Kharkhate, LL.B.; Abdul Rahman Rauvan, Khan Bahadur; Aboobakr Abdul Rahman Dog Muhammad; Adams, R. C.; Ananji Nanji; Anandrav Ramkrishna Talcherkar, Rao Bahadur; Anandrav Vaman Shete, Rao Saheb; Anant Balkrishna Sav; Ardeshir Dadabhai Modi, L.M. & S.; Arratoon, J. A.; Balkrishna Vinayak Vasudev; Bandesh Hajibhai; Barjorji Sorabji Cooper; Barrucooga L.; Behram Navroji Karanjia; Behramji Navroji Gamadia; Bhavanidas Narandas Motivala, LL. B.; Bhikhaji Edalji Ghasvala, L. M. & S.; Bhogilal Virchand Dipchand; Chotalal Kullachand; Dawson, T. S.; DeMonte, D. A., M.D. (Brux.), L.R.C.P., (London), L. M. & S.; Devidas Madhavji Thakarsi; Dhanjibhai Bahmanji Petit; Dost Muhammad Pir Muhammad; Dwarkadas Gordhandas; Edalji Manekji Modi, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.E., F.C.S. (London); Farduji Jamshedji Parakh; Fernandes, the Hon. Major C., M.D. (Brux.), I.M.S., L. M. & S.; Fowler, C.; Framji Dorabji Framji Pande; Framroz Rustamji Joshi; Govind Shamrav Ranjit; Green, W. T.; Gregor-Pearse, R. E.; Haig Brown, W. A.; Haji Sulaiman Abdul Wahid; Hareshvar Mahadev Pandit; Harishchandra Lakshmanji Kavle; Harrison, F.; Harter, R. W.; Henriques, A. F., L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), L.F.P.S. (Glas.); Hewlett, K., M.R.C.V.S., I.C.V.D.; Hormasji Jehangir Bhabha; Hughes, R. D.; Hunt, N. G.; Hyde, H. G.; Inglis, D. M.; Ishvardas Lakhmidas; Jahangir Bhicaji; Jahangir Ratanji Dubash; Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Sir, Bart.; Jamshedji Nasarvanji Duggan, L.M. & S., D.O. (Oxford); Kahanrama Subrahmanya Ayyar, L.T., F.S.A.A. (London); Kashinath Devji Dhuru; Kashimali Jairajbhai Pirbhai; Kay, J. A.; King, A. R.; Leslie, M.; Lowji Meghji; MacNaghton, H. P. W.; Dadhavji Damodar Thakarsi; Maganlal Dalpatram Khakhar; Manmohandas Ramji Hora, the Hon. Mr. Mathuradas Gokuldas; McBain, J. A. D., C.I.E.; Moreshvar Chintaman Javle; Muhammadji Haji Adam Mamar; Nadirshah H. E. Sukhia, L. M. & S. (Bombay), L. V. Sc. (Spl.), F.R.S.I. (London), Nanabhai Navroji Ratrak, L. M. & S.; Navroji Hormasji Contractor; Navroji Sorabji Bengali; Nissim, Meyer; Owen, A. C.; Pearson, E. G.; Phiroz Kharshedji Sethna, the Hon. Mr., C.B.E.; Punshi Hirji Meishori, L. M. & S.; Purushottam Balkrishna Joshi, F.R.G.S., Rao Bahadur; Purushottamdas Mangaldas; Purushottamdas Thakordas, the Hon. Mr. M.B.E.; Raghavendra Row, Major, M.D. (London); Ramchandra Bhaskar Mantri; Ratanchand Talakchand Master; Ravji Vinayakrav Jagannath Shankarsheth; Robinson, C. B.; Rustam Bahmanshah Vakil, I.S.O., LL.B., Khan Bahadur; Rustam Sorabji Pauvala; Rustamji Edalji Mody; Rustamji Nanabhai Ranina, L.M. & S.; Salebhai C. Barodawala, the Hon. Mr.; Savak Sorabji Batlivala, L. M. & S.; Shamaldas Prabhudas Jivandas; Shantaram Vithal L. M.; Shapurji Bahmanji Bilimoria; Shivdas Parmanandddas; Sitaram Keshav Bole; Smith, A. S.; Sorab Kharshedji Nariman, M.D., B.Sc., L.M. & S. (Bom.), LRCP, MRCS (Lon.), D.Ph., (Cantab); Sorabji Edalji Warden; Sowerby, M. H., M.R.C.V.S, ICVD; Sultan Ali Mehrali Chinai; Tod, A. M.; Traylen, G. D.; Tribhuvandas Mangaldas; Turkhud, B. S.; Vasantrav Anandrav Pabholkar; Vinayak Sadanand Joshi, Rao Bahadur; Vithalrav Krishnaji Vandekar, Rao Bahadur; Wilkinson, H. R. H.; Wise, A. W.

The Hon. Mr. E. L. Sale, I.C.S., Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise and Reporter-General of External Commerce, Bombay, is granted, with effect from 7th February, 1920, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, such privilege leave as may be due in combination with furlough for such period as will bring the combined period of absence up to one year.

Mr. S. A. Leao, Assistant Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for four months with effect from 14th January, 1920 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. Ardeshir Nasarvanji Master to act as Divisional Forest Officer, Satara, vice Mr. J. B. T. Brooks proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. H. L. Painter, I.C.S., Collector of Nasik, is granted privilege leave for six months with effect from 1st April, 1920, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

The Governor in Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment for six months of Deputy Collector, Fifth Grade, and to appoint Mr. S. J. Mirza to the post. Mr. Mirza should be allowed to draw the full pay of the appointment and he should work as Additional Deputy Collector for Income Tax work in Sind.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Muniruddin Sirajuddin Moulvi, District Deputy Collector, Kaira, to be a Canal Officer for the purposes of Part X of the said Act, and to empower him to exercise the powers conferred upon a Canal Officer by sections 76, 77, 78, 79 and 86 of the said Act.

Captain A. K. MacEwan, O.B.E., 227th Brigade, R.F.A., on return from leave, to be Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay from the afternoon of the 27th December, 1919.

Captain A. F. Lascelles, M.C., to be Extra Aide-de-Camp from 27th December, 1919.

Captain A. S. Balfour, O.B.E., R.I.M., Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, was appointed to officiate as Port Officer, Bombay, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Captain C. S. Hickman, D.S.O., R.I.M., with effect from the 27th March, 1919.

The services of the Rev. Donald F. Mackenzie, Junior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bombay Presbyterian Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Army Department with effect from the 15th November, 1919.

Mr. M. Hesketh, Educational Inspector in Sind, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India furlough for one month and twenty-three days in continuation of the leave on medical certificate sanctioned in Government Notification No. 2744, dated the 2nd August, 1919.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint, with effect from the 1st December, 1919, Dr. C. Strickland to be the Officer in charge of Anti-Plague Operations in Belgaum and Dharwar Districts.

Mr. H. D. Baskerville, I.C.S., Under-Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial and Special Departments, was granted special privilege leave of absence from the 2nd November, 1919, to the 20th November, 1919, both days inclusive, in continuation of the leave sanctioned to him in Government Notification, dated the 29th March, 1919.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

The High Court on its Appellate Side will be closed for the annual Summer Vacation from Monday the 12th April to Sunday the 6th June 1920 both days inclusive The Registrar's office will be open daily from 11-30 a.m. to 4 p.m. during the vacation, except on Saturdays and close holidays. Applications in Criminal cases and applications of an urgent character in Civil cases will be received during the vacation. The days on which the Court will sit for the disposal of ordinary criminal business will be notified hereafter.

The High Court on its Appellate Side will be closed for the Easter Holidays from Thursday the 1st April to Monday the 5th April 1920, both days inclusive. The Registrar's office will be open on Thursday the 1st and Monday the 5th April 1920 from 11-30 a.m. to 4 p.m. Applications in Criminal cases and applications of an urgent character in Civil cases will be received during the vacation.

The Hon. the Chief Justice and Judges of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay are pleased to admit Mr. Damodar Keshav Parashrami, LL.B., as Vakil of the High Court.

The Hon. the Chief Justic and Judges of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay are pleased to issue to Mr. Ramchandra Vaman Kane a Sanad authorising him to practise as a pleader in such Court or Courts of the Ratnagiri distric as may be assigned to him b the District Judge in lieu of the one h e held for the Khandesh District, which is hereby cancelled at his own requst.

The Hon. the Chief Justic and Judge of His Maiesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay are pleased to admit Mr. Anant Atmaram Adarkar, LL.B., and Mr. Minochehr Ardeshir Rabadi, LL.B., as Vakils of the High Court.

V. M. C. A. CAMP

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Permit me to draw the attention of higher authorities of the Y. M. C. A. in India through the columns of your widely circulated journal to the following facts which require immediate remedy:—

At 9 p.m. on the 31st December, 1919, as usual from long since we could buy things at this Y. M. at

Cakes, 1 anna each.
Minerals, 1 anna each.
Tea, 1 anna per pot of nearly two cups.
Cigarettes, 2½ annas per packet.

At 9 a.m. on the 1st January, 1920, that is within 12 hours and up till now we are compelled to pay

Cakes, 1½ annas, 50 per cent. increase.
Minerals, 1½ annas, 50 per cent. increase.
Tea, 1 anna per cup, 45 per cent. increase.
Cigarettes, 3 annas, 20 per cent. increase.

Sir, do you think these fabulous increases are justifiable?

If the same authorities of the Y. M. as every other place are directing this Y. M. we must be assured that the party responsible for above profiteering will be brought to books at once.

I need not say more and so I close with many thanks to you for the space allotted to me.—Yours, etc.,

WELL-WISHER.

Tilgris Camp, Jan. 7.

At a meeting of the General Committee of the Sinha-Basu Reception and Entertainment Committee held at Calcutta on Wednesday under the presidency of Dr. P. K. Roy it was resolved that public addresses should be presented at the Town Hall to Lord Sinha and Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu on their arrival in Calcutta.

GOVINDJI

Catered Yesterday at the Entertainment of the

Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau

IN HONOUR OF

LORD SINHA

and will **cater to-day** at the Reception given to him at

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The Premier Hindu caterer,

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Original Suisse Make

Best Saccharine Powder

550 TimesSweeter than Sugar in 1 lb. Net Packet at Rs. 20 each.

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Remedy I "NERVENA"—Guaranteed to cure—Nervousness, Braintag, Diabetes (both Milletus and Insipidus) however obstinate. Price 25 tablets Rs. 2 only.

"ASTHMATIN"—A Sovereign Remedy for Asthma and its concomittants. Cure guaranteed. Re. 1-4 Per Phial.

Remedy VI "FATOMENTOR"—No more fat. Will reduce excess of fat in three weeks without impairing the general health in the least. Price Rs. 2 only.

Remedy III "DYSPEPTIN"—Guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia, even hopeless cases cured. Price No. 1, 2, 3 Re. 1 each. Phial No. 4 Rs. 2 only.

V. P. and packing charges extra. See other remedies in booklet. Apply at once.

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are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEYS *"Ner-Vigor"*

A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

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Good reliable oil and water Colours, Paints, Varnishes, Cements, Distemper, etc. which give stability and add attractiveness.

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For Grey or Faded Hair Delicated Perfumed Promotes the Growth of Hair.

It is highly recommended by the medical authorities; for strengthening, cleansing and nourishing the hair, makes glossy andsilky keeps the head cool and refreshes the in. It is an ideal Hair Oil for young adult.

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Special Liquour Brandy ..	@ Rs 6 8
XXX Heart Labelled	„ „ 4 8
Fine Old Glenlivet Whiskey ..	„ „ 4-10
Best Flowery Orange Pekoe Tea a tin	„ „ 2-8
Best Ceylon Tea ..	@ Rs 1-4 per tin
Supari Tooth paste ..	@ As 14 per pot

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Bottles at Rs—/13/—each.
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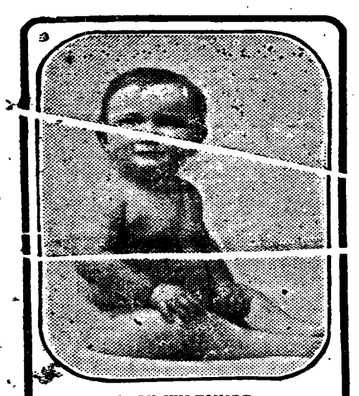

BABY WILTSHIRE.

Too weak to take milk.

256, Francis Road,
Dear Sirs, Leyton.

I wish to thank you for the benefit our baby girl got from Virol. We say Virol saved her life. A fine child at birth, but began wasting at 7 weeks. At 2 months the doctor advised us to try Virol. We had lost all hope of the child living, she was so thin. From 2 to 3 months she lived entirely on Virol, being too weak to take milk; but when she improved we gave her Virol and milk, which she has had ever since, and is a lovely baby now. She sleeps well, and is cutting her teeth fine. This photo was taken when she was twelve months old. She is so bonny and has nine teeth.

Yours truly,
A. M. WILTSHIRE.

For tiredness, nervous exhaustion, sleeplessness take Virolised milk three times a day. (A teaspoonful in half-a-pint of warm milk.)

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INFLUENZA AGAIN?

The British Medical Journal on commenting on the prophylactic measures advocated by Sir G. Newman, M. O. to the Health Ministry emphasises on strict "Daily attention to the Toilet of the nose and Throat."

Use, therefore, The Antiseptic Throat Paint, Gargle and Nasal Douche to prevent Influenza.

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BOMBAY SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The contributions under the heading "Bombay's Sanitary Department" which appeared in your esteemed paper of the 18th and 30th December respectively disclose many sad features of the working of the Health Department, which taken together probably in a way accounts for the City's high mortality. The city fathers have seen the havoc and devastation this island has gone through during the course of the several epidemics that have visited it recently carrying away thousands of its infant and adult population, and they would be wanting in their duty to the people if they remained indifferent to their interests.

With the displacement of the trained and practical Sanitary staff and the introduction of officers with only a theoretical knowledge of the subject, improvement will be a long time in coming. The Sanitary Inspectors as a class are indispensable and it would be a fatal mistake to seek their elimination from the service. The accompanying letter of Sir James Crichton Brown, M.D., D.Sc., L.L.D., F.R.S. (obtained from a cutting from the "London Times" of 17th June 1919) which I shall thank you to publish, tells in forceful language how important an arm of the Public Health service the Sanitary Inspectors are. Sir James is a leading talwart in the Sanitary world, and his opinions have weight and value. In the letter you will find amongst other things that this eminent sanitarian says that the work of the Sanitary Inspectors has contributed largely to the improvement of the public health and to the reduction of infant mortality, and therefore I would strongly urge that the Municipal Corporation and the more so, in view of the pathetic appeal of Her Excellency Lady Lloyd on behalf of children, do consider very seriously over the re-organisation scheme proposals before them.—Yours, etc.

P. R. BONDRE,

The following is the text of Dr. Browne's letter:—

To The Editor of "The Times."

Sir,—I hope you will permit me to point out that an article by your Medical Correspondent headed "Incompetence of Sanitary Inspectors," which appeared in "The Times" of the 6th instant does grave injustice to a body of public servants who, often under conditions of great difficulty, are performing duties of vital importance to the community.

There have been in the past, and there are still perhaps in a few rural districts, inspectors of nuisances not fitted for the post they held, but an enormous majority of the 2,200 statutory sanitary inspectors and 1,500 assistant inspectors in England and Wales have undergone special training and are well qualified for the work they undertake and carry out with great efficiency. The Medical Officers of Health, whose right hand they are, and the county, municipal, and local authorities by whom they are employed will, I am sure, resent any charge of incompetance against them. They are generally accused, not of incapacity or slackness, but of too much zeal in interfering with vested interests, in opposing ignorant obstruction, and in insisting on what are regarded as superfluous safeguards of health.

The Public Health Act (London), 1891, enacts in section 108 that—

"A sanitary inspector appointed after the first day of January 1895, shall be the holder of a certificate, of such body as the Local Government Board may from time to time approve; that he has by examination shown himself competent for such office or shall have been during three consecutive years preceding the year 1895 a sanitary inspector or inspector of nuisances of a district in London containing according to the last published census, a population of not less than 20,000 inhabitants."

In London 338 sanitary inspectors have been appointed under these provisions, and in provincial cities and urban and rural districts sanitary inspectors are now almost invariably required to give, before appointment, proof that they have passed the examination of the Royal Sanitary Institute or of a similar body. Of the 3,700 Sanitary Inspectors and assistant sanitary inspectors in England and Wales upwards of 3,000 have undergone special training and hold qualifying certificates.

The Sanitary Inspectors' Association, which was incorporated in 1891 and now includes 1,764 members, has instituted an examination and appointed an independent board of examiners, and its syllabus, which is too long to quote, but of which I enclose a copy, indicates how thorough and practical is the knowledge required. The association is to meet at Birmingham next month under the auspices of the Lord Mayor. The papers read and the discussions at its annual and branch meetings are the best evidence of the intelligent interest taken by its members in their work, both in its scientific and technical aspects.

The work of the sanitary inspector in connection with housing, drainage, slum-cleaning, food and milk supervision, ventilation, water supply, infectious diseases, etc., is of the most enormous description, and it would not be difficult to show that it has contributed largely to the improvement of the public health and to the reduction of infant mortality. Sir Arthur Sloggett says:—"I was thoroughly satisfied with the work done by the sanitary officers in France and Flanders during the time I was Director-General," and Lieutenant-Colonel Balfour has borne testimony in his recent Chadwick Lectures to the value of the services rendered by the sanitary inspectors sent to Egypt—men trained in this country.

The salaries of the chief sanitary inspectors in large towns range from £250 to £1,000 a year, without war bonus. Six months ago I suggested in the Reconstruction Department that demobilised or slightly injured officers might, after suitable training, find interesting and useful employment as sanitary inspectors. I see now that some specially selected discharged soldiers are undergoing training and are permitted to accompany on their rounds the sanitary inspectors of local authorities in various parts of London.

No doubt extended facilities for the education of sanitary inspectors are desirable, but the urgent matters at this moment are to raise their status, increase their emoluments, and give them security of tenure. That these matters will be promptly attended to under the Ministry of Health seems certain, for Mr. Lloyd George has said, in reference to the sanitary inspector's claims in regard to them, "I have never heard a case which was more irresistible."

Your obedient servant,
JAMES CRICHTON-BROWNE,
President, the Sanitary Inspectors' Association.
London, June 16.

JUNAGADH ADMINISTRATION

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Some time ago I sent you a copy of a private letter I received from a friend of mine. I may at once say I do not entertain any fears regarding personal safety of these who ask for the installation of the Nawab or for that of their relatives in the Administration's employ. Though there are no express guarantees and though cases may be cited from Indian as well as British India in support of our fears, I think a British administrater has moral checks enough to debar him from looking upon requests such as ours as acts of disloyalty deserving punishment.

Nevertheless the fact remains that our repeated requests for detailed press communiqués and for an early fixture for the installation of the Nawab on the *gadi* have fallen on deaf ears. More than two months have elapsed since definite allegations of blunders of the Administration were made and an inquiry demanded. These allegations stand: A weak defence was put up by Mr. "A." in the "Times of India" some time ago and a false rumour has been set in circulation—by whom I don't know—that the Nawab has requested the British Government in writing that their administration should be continued for a further period of three years as he has yet got to learn much. This rumour and this studied neglect of a demand deferentially and honestly made, raise up questions and doubts which may be noticed here.

(1) Under what particular clause of Treaties with Indian States does the Paramount Power enter upon the administration of States and guardianship of minor chiefs on the decease of the incumbents?

In this connection it may be noticed that there is no overt—clause or treaty authorising the suzerain power to undertake these duties; nor do the Mussulman ages furnish precedents. The right has been assumed as involved in the duties of protection and has been put into practice from an analogy of the feudal right of the King to administer the estates of the vassal from the date of the demise of the incumbent to one year after the successor's attaining majority. That the right has been exercised in the past with varying degrees of benefit to States concerned cannot be denied.

(2) Under ordinary circumstances the successor of a deceased incumbent comes into full possession of the duties and obligations of his inheritance on the day he attains majority. Under what interstatal obligation is a chief kept out of his *gadi* till it pleases the suzerain power to instal him? The Nawab automatically begins to rule on the day he attains majority and the appointment of the Administrator and his acts need fresh confirmation from the real chief. I do not believe the suzerain power claims direct sovereignty in internal affairs of a State.

(3) Is a State permanently or temporarily alienated by the ruling chief to the Suzerain Power? The Paramount Power has created several states by sale or by calling in old families. It is not known what the view of the Foreign Department at Simla is with respect to them, but in the case of States that do not owe their existence to the British Government, the theory of alienability on the analogy of private property cannot hold.

I shall however leave these questions to the interstatal jurist and ask his Excellency Sir George Lloyd not to allow such a question to develop into acuteness. Nothing can grieve me more than the progress of an agitation of this nature. The fixture for installation will satisfy the people at once. If the Administrator can issue press communiqués with full statistics, no inquiry is necessary. It is not impossible to point out in greater detail what statistics are wanted to clear him of alegations made against him. It is also not impossible that he may have been misunderstood all the while. At any rate his Excellency will be able to see that great discontent exists in Junagadh and it is of paramount interest that a loyal and intelligent people should not receive a shock in their faith in the British Government. I should be the last person to wish to see Junagadh rent with protest meetings and petition convocations, inflammatory speeches and platform resolutions merely for the sake of getting their Chief on the *gadi*, though these things are bound to come some time.—Yours, etc.,

A. B. C.

DACOITY AT ABRAMA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—If you please, the following will get publication.

A dacoity had taken place in the village Abrama in Kamrij Taluka, Baroda State. The dacoits, seven in number, armed with revolvers and pistols involved the village Abrama at 7 o'clock in the night and as they came, everyone who met them, was given lathi-blows. One man who opposed them was shot. They first attacked a house of a rich farmer who died last year of influenza leaving behind him his two wives and a son, who were compelled to give the key at the point of bayonet if they wished to live, but as the key was entrusted to a friend of their husband they had no recourse, but to suffer what might come and they were greatly injured. Most probably they will die of the wounds. The dacoits carried away with them one thousand in cash and some ornaments. Next day the police were informed and they are searching. Government should take severe steps to stop such occurrences.—Yours, etc.,

NAIK GULABBHAI RANCHHODJI.
Kathor.

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Issues of 3, 6, 9 & 12 months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue Treasury Bills for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

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" 6 " " Rs. 97-8-0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·1282%.
" 9 " " Rs. 96-4-0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·1948%.
" 12 " " Rs. 95-0-0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·2632%.

4. Bills will be repayable at Maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be repaid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th % on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognized broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

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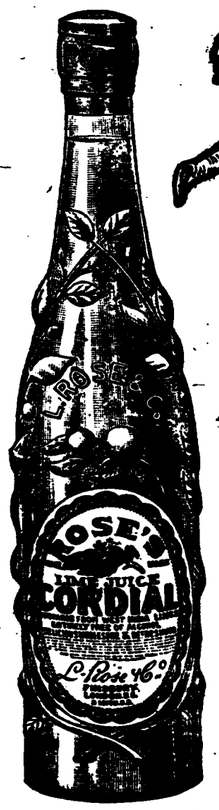

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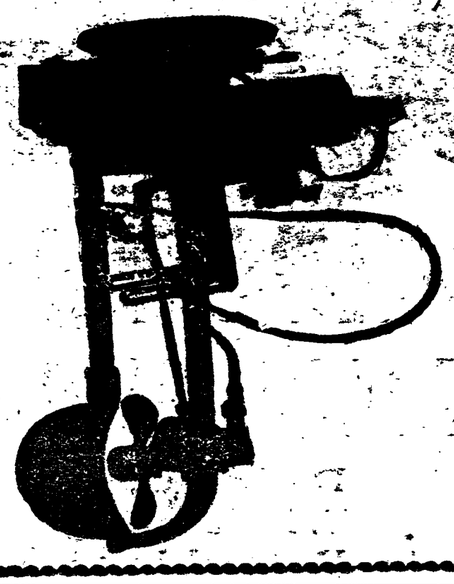

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